The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,776. SYDNEY, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879. PRICE 2d.

Births.

BIDDULPH.—March 2, at Eeroo, Shoalhaven, Mrs. T. T. Biddulph, of a son, stillborn.

HARRIS.—March 10, at Murrumburrah, Mrs. W. M. Harris, of a daughter.

JACOBS.—March 12, the wife of Louis Jacobs, of a son.

JOHNSTON.—March 6, at her residence, Underwood-street, Paddington, the wife of William Johnston, of a son.

SEE.—March 12, at her residence, Avoca-street, Randwick, the wife of John See, J.P., of a son.

THOMPSON.—March 11, at her residence, 396, Crown-street, Surry Hills, the wife of F. H. Thompson, of H. M. Customs, of a son.

Marriages.

BUSHELL—MACTAGGART.—February 25, at 183, Macquarie-street, Edward Hunter, second son of L. B. Bushell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to Menie, eldest daughter of Rev. D. C. Mactaggart, Inverary, Scotland.

M'WHANNELL—MORGAN.—March 12, at All Saints' Church, Petersham, by Rev. H. A. Palmer, Thomas M'Whannell, of Rodney Downs, Queensland, to Jessie Mary, eldest daughter of Leopold Morgan, of Stanmore.

M'KONE—HAGAN.—March 1, by special license, at St. Joseph's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. Paul Fitzpatrick, Felix, second eldest son of Felix M'Kone, wheelwright, Harris-street, to Maggie, second eldest daughter of Felix Hagan, Newtown.

O'LOUGHLIN—BIRKINSHAW.—March 5, at St. David's Church, by Rev. J. D. Langley, William O'Loughlin, of Sydney, to Malinda Birkinshaw, of Sydney.

Deaths.

DUGDALE.—Drowned at sea, off Newcastle, Ellen, the beloved wife of T. W. Dugdale, J.P., of the Manning River.

ICELY.—March 9, at Goimbla, Arthur Herbert, youngest son of Charles Icely, aged 4 years.

M'CURDY.—March 12, at her parents' residence, Newtown, Mary Emily Tesse Macaffee, daughter of J. G. W. and Mary C. M'Curdy, aged 13 months.

SHAIRP.—March 13, at Illawarra Road, Marrickville, Kate Elisa, only and dearly beloved daughter of S. G. Shairp, aged 13 months and one day.

SIVIER.—March 12, at her residence, 161, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Rebecca, relict of the late Captain Thomas Inglis Sivier, aged 56 years.

WEBBER.—March 12, at his residence, No. 53, Goulburn-street, of phthisis, Samuel Thomas Webber, aged 70 years.

WHITEHEAD.—March 12, noon, at her daughter's residence, Rachael Whitehead, the beloved mother of Mrs. de Josselin, of 22, Charlotte-place, aged 78 years.

WHITE.—March 10, drowned at sea, off Newcastle, Mrs. White, maiden name, Abigail Knight, widow of the late Fredk. White, and daughter of Mr. Knight, of Alton, Hampshire, England, aged 28 years.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN THROUGH AMERICA.
Under Contract with the N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
AUSTRALIA,
3000 tons,
W. CARGILL, Commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m., on THURSDAY, 27th March, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
Passengers booked from Sydney to Liverpool, London, or Paris, with special advantages.
Through rate from Sydney to Liverpool, first class, £72.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Gresham-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND, direct.—The Pacific Mail steamer AUSTRALIA, 3000 tons, W. Cargill, commander, will leave as above on THURSDAY, 27th March, at 3 p.m.
Fares at current rates.
Passengers for Waiwera Hot Springs by P. M. Co.'s steamers forwarded free from Auckland to Waiwera.
For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Gresham-street.

STEAM TO HONGKONG Direct.—The Eastern and Australian Mail steamship SOMERSET, W. H. Pockley, commander, will be despatched for the above port, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, calling at Cooktown and Port Darwin, if sufficient inducements offer.
For freight or passage, apply to
BRIGHT, BROS., and CO., Agents.
March 8, 1879.

THE E. and A. S. Mail Company's steamer NORMANBY, W. Ellis, commander, will leave the Company's new jetty, at Smith's Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at noon, with the mails for Singapore and Hongkong, via Brisbane and other Queensland ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
BRIGHT, BROS., and CO., Agents.
March 8, 1879.

STEAM to NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The splendid steamship WOTONGA, G. J. Finlayson, commander, will be dispatched as above, THIS DAY, Friday, the 14th instant, leaving the A. S. N. Company's Wharf at 10 a.m. precisely. For passage only apply to
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, 5, Gresham-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Gunga, Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m., after arrival of the Pacific mail.
TO MELBOURNE.—Ly-ee-Moon, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 4; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4. Fares and freights at current rates.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Tuesday night, at 11. Goods for the Paterson forwarded per City of Brisbane to-morrow night, Saturday. Freight payable in Sydney.
TO NEWCASTLE (for passengers only).—Coonanbara, Monday morning, at 9.
TO BRISBANE.—Alexandra, Monday afternoon, at 4.30; and Balclutha, Wednesday, at noon. Fares and freights at greatly reduced rates.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer early.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday, at noon.
TO MACKAY.—Yaralla, from Brisbane, about Monday, 24th instant.
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane, every Tuesday.
TO BROADSOUND via ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday, at noon.
TO BOWEN, TO TOWNSVILLE, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO PORT DOUGLAS (ISLAND POINT), TO COOKTOWN WHARF — Alexandra (without transhipment), Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT TOP ISLAND — Alexandra, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE C. and N. E. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.—
For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle,
S.S. NEW ENGLAND,
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, as follows, weather permitting.

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
CITY OF GRAFTON	TUESDAY, 18th March, at 9 p.m.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER:

TINONEE (under charter)	MONDAY, 17th March, at 9 p.m.

JOHN WHITE, Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
GOODS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AFTER 5 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The S.S. COLLAROY (chartered while the KEMBLA is getting new boilers), for NEWCASTLE, from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, and on MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable), as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:

CHEVIOT	F. H. Stanford	THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock.
MACEDON	Chas. Ashford	TUESDAY, March 18.
LEURA	John Pain	FRIDAY, March 21.

FOR BRISBANE:

DERWENT	H. B. Bristow	TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock.

FOR MARYBOROUGH:

DERWENT	H. B. Bristow	TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON:

DERWENT	H. B. Bristow	TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock.

Carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers, leaving every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels are victualled by the owners. Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
CHEVIOT, 1500 tons,
F. H. Stanford, commander,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock.
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-day, 9.30 a.m.
MORUYA and TATHRA.—To-night, at 11.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, at 11.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS, leave KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5; leave Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. GLADESVILLE STEAMERS leave King-street, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5.15, calling at HUNTER'S HILL and COCKATOO. FIVE DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD. Steamers leave King-street at 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. Leave Five Dock 7.45, 8.30, 11 a.m.; 2.45, 5 p.m. Fares about half railway rates.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMERAH leaves—
Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7
Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.
SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.
Lane Cove, 10 p.m.
SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6.
Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5

STEAM to RICHMOND RIVER.—The new S. S. RICHMOND (detained by shoaling of Bar), will leave Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY next, at 6 p.m.
G. and B. NICOLL, Grafton Wharf.

S. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamer DAIRYMAID, for SHELLHARBOUR and GERRINGONG direct TO-NIGHT, at 6, from Caledonian Wharf. No cargo received after 5.
J. RITCHIE, Agent.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
TARARUA	828	W. C. Sinclair	TO-MORROW, via Auckland.
WAKATIPU	1796	E. Wheeler	About 28th March, via Wellington.
FROM MELBOURNE:			
ROTORUA	926	M. Carey	18th March, via Hobart Town and Bluff.
CLAUD HAMILTON	668	Muir	20th, via Hokitika.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, 56, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND AND ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
The Union Company's powerful steamship TARARUA, 828 tons, W. C. Sinclair, commander, will be dispatched, as above, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 15th instant, at 12 noon, booking passengers and cargo for all ports.
Passengers for Hokitika, Westport, and Greymouth booked at through rates.
ALL SHIPMENTS must be completed to-day, and documents lodged for signature by 4 p.m.
NO CARGO, except fruit, received to-morrow.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 56, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.
The powerful and favourite S. HERO, Thomas Logan, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf for Auckland on SATURDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m.
Shippers are requested to apply for shipping orders.
For freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND direct.—The S. S. EASBY, 2000 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS, on or about MONDAY, the 17th instant. Also taking CARGO and PASSENGERS for TRANSHIPMENT to the WEST COAST, NELSON, WESTPORT, HOKITIKA, GREYMOUTH, &c. Steerage—Fares to WELLINGTON, £4; LYTTELTON, £4 5s.; PORT CHALMERS, £4 10s. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

STEAM TO TASMANIA.—The T. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS leave as under:—
FOR HOBART TOWN.—S.S. TASMAN, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 18th March, at 1 p.m.
FOR LAUNCESTON.—S.S. ESK, from Grafton Wharf, on or about THURSDAY, 27th March, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).
Fairlight leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 6.
Royal Alfred ditto ditto, 7.15, 11.30, 4.30.
Calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Return trips from Manly, 8.10, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30.
No freight taken after 3.15 p.m.
Fares: Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s. Saloons extra.
EXTRA LATE BOATS.
From Sydney—Wednesday and Saturday, 11.15 p.m.

WATSON'S BAY.—PRINCESS will leave John-street, at 2.30; Lime-street, 2.35; Darling-street, Balmain, 2.30, SUNDAY next, returning at 4.45. Return tickets, 1s.
M. BYRNES.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).
The steamer hitherto running to MOSSMAN'S BAY will be withdrawn from and after SATURDAY next, the 15th instant. The ZEUS will run between NEUTRAL BAY and the CIRCULAR QUAY, leaving the former place at every half-hour, commencing at 7.30 a.m., until 5.30 p.m., and the latter place at every hour, commencing at 8 a.m., until 6 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS FIELD, Secretary.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR LONDON,
VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.
The full-powered steamships of this line are built and fitted expressly for carrying Passengers on long ocean voyages; they are each of about 4000 tons register, and make the voyage in about 40 days. They are fitted with punkahs, attached to the main engines, and steam-heating apparatus on the most approved principle, and they are thoroughly ventilated for the tropics.
The next departures will be:—

Steamer.	From Sydney.	From Melbourne.
JOHN ELDER	April 5th	April 12th.
CHIMBORAZO	May 5th.	May 12th.
CUZCO	June 6th	June 14th.

To be followed every month by a similar steamer.
FARES TO LONDON, £16 and upwards.
Suez Canal dues, 8s in addition.
Passages from London can be granted in Sydney.
For further particulars, apply, in London, to F. Green and Co., and Anderson, Anderson and Co., Managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited); or to the Agents in Sydney,
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Gresham-street.

FOR LONDON.
The splendid Clyde clipper
FIRTH OF TAY,
823 tons register,
Classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, now on her second voyage.
Having her dead weight stowed and a considerable portion of her outward cargo on board, will have early dispatch.
The vessel has been docked and painted at Messrs. Mort's, in order to ensure a fair homeward passage.
For rates of freight or passage, apply to Captain THOMPSON, on board, at the Cosmopolitan Wharf,
or to
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.
Wool received at TALBOT'S.

FOR LONDON.—
The magnificent new A1 clipper ship
TRAFALGAR,
1430 tons register,
David Mour, commander,
will sail on or about 25th instant.
Has unsurpassed accommodation for first and second class passengers. The saloon cabins are all furnished and provided with beds, bedding, &c., and all necessary requisites. There are bath-rooms, smoking-house, &c.
The Second Cabins are fitted up in a most superior style, with tables, washstands, cupboards, &c., and the berths, which are all enclosed, are very suitable for families.
For plans of cabins, rates of freight, and passage apply to the Captain, on board at Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Flood and Co.'s.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
The fine clipper barque,
INGLEWOOD,
1043 tons register, Fisher Brocklebank, Commander.
This vessel is nearly full, and will be dispatched in a few days.
For rates of freight apply to
ALBERT A. SMITH, Hunter and O'Connell streets.
Wool received at TALBOT'S.

FOR LONDON.
The AA1 iron clipper ship
CARMARTHEN CASTLE,
1407 tons register, Hugh James, commander,
having the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool and other cargo on board, will sail in a few days.
This vessel, being on her fourth voyage, has made unrivalled passages, and offers an admirable opportunity for shippers.
Apply on board, Circular Quay, to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents; or to B. P. CAMPBELL, Broker.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON
The magnificent iron ship
BORDER CHIEF,
1011 tons register,
100 A1 at LLOYD'S.
This fine vessel, requiring only a limited quantity of wool, will be dispatched in a few days, and offers the most favourable opportunity to shippers.
For freight apply to Captain LESLIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED AT FLOOD AND CO.'S.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.
FOR LONDON.
The favourite clipper barque
DAMASCUS,
904 tons, A. C. PITT, Commander,
is now loading as above, and will have prompt dispatch.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR TONGA, HAABAI, and VAVAU, FRIENDLY ISLANDS.
The Clipper Barque METEOR,
J. L. Clulow, master, will be dispatched on the 22nd instant.
CARGO will be received at Alger's Wharf, on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR BRISBANE.—Schooner IO will receive quick despatch. For freight, apply
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR LEVUKA DIRECT.
The superior first-class three-masted schooner, SMILING MORN will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 17th instant. She has only room for a few tons of light freight, for which apply to
ELDRED and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

FOR BOWEN, TOWNSVILLE, and PORT DOUGLAS.—The schooner AU REVOIR will sail in a few days.
JAMES BURNS, Macquarie-place.

FOR NORMANTON.—The DAWN will sail next WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.
JAMES BURNS, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Barque FIRTH OF TAY, for LONDON.—This vessel is now receiving cargo at the COSMOPOLITAN WHARF.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.
Wool received at Talbot and Co.'s.

S. S. ZAMBOANGA.—All parties having CLAIMS against the above steamer are requested to lodge the same with the Captain, on board, or Spanish Consul (Mr. Moore), in duplicate, on or before SATURDAY, 15th March, otherwise they will not be recognised.
V. ARANGUREN, Master.

SCHOONER DAUNTLESS, for LEVUKA, will be dispatched as above on or about THURSDAY, 20th March.
For freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM PLEASURE YACHT ENA for HIRE daily, at reduced rates. Orders left at MITCHELL and CO.'S.

TENDERS invited for shipment to PORT ADELAIDE, of BUILDING STONE.
For particulars, apply
PATTEN, BROTHERS, 344, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER, vessels to convey about 900 tons Building Stone from Sydney to Port Adelaide.
FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

WANTED to CHARTER VESSEL of 400 to 500 tons, to bring down cedar from Queensland.
JAMES BURNS, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The clipper schooner GLOSSARIAL. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR SALE, the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company's steamship TRUGANINI; gross tonnage, 202; built 1877 to order, under supervision of Captain Lucas; compound surface condensing engines, 30-h.p. nominal; carries 200 tons draft loaded, 8 feet; consumption of fuel, about 4 cwt. per hour; speed, 8½ knots; water ballast, steam winch and windlass; passenger accommodation, twenty saloon and twenty steerage; is in first-class order, and well found. Apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street North.

QUAY BERTHS vacant.—First-class wharfage and storage. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. ets, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand

A GOLDEN RULE: Never be without a good supply of JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office ... ... 85, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up, £250,000.
Wool insured from time of shearing until reaching London.
Marine risks accepted. Claims payable at chief office, or at any agency of the Company.
War risk granted free on all shipments to 31st March, 1879.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Agents for New South Wales.
Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Volunteer Notices.

TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.
In accordance with Brigade Order, the usual annual course of Musketry Instruction will commence on MONDAY next, 17th instant.
Position Drill for third-class shots at Victoria Barracks at 7.30 p.m. on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.
Class firing for 1st and 2nd class shots from 10 a.m. on MONDAY.
Class firing for third-class when dismissed position drill.
Every member must go through the course.
E. C. CRACKNELL, Major-Commanding.
12th February, 1879.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER CORPS.
The Corps will PARADE on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., WITH ARMS, in white jackets, caps, and covers. The whole of the recruits who have been dismissed engineering drill will attend.
THOMAS ROWE, Captain, Commanding Volunteer Engineer Corps.
13th March, 1879.

WANTED, V. L. ORDER, for cash; no agent. P. Fahy's Hotel, Parramatta-street.

Business Cards.

A CARD.—SIMS and PARKES, Wholesale and Retail HERBALISTS, TREAT ALL DISEASES. 246, George-st. N.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, 21, Hunter-street.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, Surveyor; Land subdivided. 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

A CARD.—Dr. SPENCER has resumed the practice of the several branches of his profession, who has effected cures in numerous cases after allopathic and homœopathic treatment having failed. Vide testimonials. 304, Castlereagh-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON fix artificial teeth of surpassing beauty, of colour defying detection. One surgery only, 174, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's Hotel.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Those who wish to obtain the above, made on the latest English principles, should consult Mr. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist (from London), who guarantees perfect fit, mastication, and natural appearance, at a very moderate cost. Painless extraction by the nitrous oxide gas. All dental operations skilfully performed. Consultation free at Mr. Carter's residence, 28, College-street, Hyde Park.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INIMITABLE.—Painless dental operations, by the aid of nitrous oxide gas, &c.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist,
6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.
Town and country residents are specially requested to note address, Mr. Gustavus Gabriel not being connected in practice with any other person.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, DENTIST, is now practising his profession at the new and spacious residence, 44, Wynyard-square North, which he has had specially built with large comfortable waiting rooms and surgeries, besides every known modern appliance and improvement in dentistry imported from Europe and America. Mr. Spencer would draw attention to the completeness of his establishment for the execution of the best workmanship, and refers to the following awards gained by his own work against all competitors:—The N.S. Wales Agricultural Exhibition Medals (8 years successively), the London International Gold Medal, and the Philadelphia Centennial Medal for Artificial Teeth. Also, painless nitrous oxide gas extraction.
44, WYNYARD-SQUARE NORTH.

BABY-LINEN Warehouse, cheapest in Sydney. Mrs. HINCHCLIFFE, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-street.

CENTRAL BUSINESS AGENCY.
E. RAMSAY, 413, GEORGE-STREET.

DR. F. HILLER, Homœopathic Physician, 231, Macquarie-street. Hours till 9 a.m., 11 to 2, and 7 to 8.

DEMOREST'S cut paper Patterns. Fit warranted. Robes, costumes, children's patterns, &c. 77, King-street.

DOLLS dressed on the premises, 1s; cheapest house in Sydney. F. LEE'S, 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

DR. HARMAN TARRANT (late of Kiama), 161, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park. Consultations hours from 9 till 12 morning, 7 till 8 evening.

DR. MEARNS, D.D.S., DENTIST (late Philadelphia Dental College), 10, Wynyard-square.

EVERY lady can make her dress with Patterns tried and fitted by Madame LA SICOTIERE, 330, George-street.

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—Cheapest in Sydney. Mrs. HINCHCLIFFE, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-st.

FUNERALS FURNISHED in best manner. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

FAMILY MOURNING.—The Cheapest House in Sydney for Ready-made and Unmade Goods, of every description, is E. WAY'S, Importer of Family and Complimentary Mourning Goods, 251, Pitt-street.

GEORGE ELEMENT, Writer and Grainer, 8, Abercrombie-street, 4 doors from Parramatta-street.

J. LAWLER, Steam Bedding Manufacturer, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill. Established 1858.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, will be absent from his Rooms, on SATURDAY MORNING. 117, Castlereagh-st.

MR. ADOLPHE GABRIEL, Dentist, Removed to 18, Wynyard-square (2 doors from Pfahlert's Hotel.)

MR. E. K. SATCHELL, Dentist, 38, College-street, Hyde Park.

ROYAL BOOT MART, opposite the Markets. RICHARD M'COY.

TRY FULLER'S PRINTING OFFICE. Large plant, latest appliances, best workmen. 357-9, George-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 476, George-st., op. Markets.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

Business Announcements.

THE BUSINESS of the late JOSEPH WARD and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, will be continued by the WIDOW, for the benefit of herself and family, under the same name as heretofore—
JOSEPH WARD and CO.
Requisite arrangements have been made for the efficient management of the business, and it is respectfully desired that the support hitherto accorded to the late firm may be continued.

WANTED, for cash, left-off CLOTHING. Ladies and gentlemen waited on by Mr. or Mrs. M. Simmons, of No. 3, Campbell-street, Haymarket (only). Letters attended. Highest price given. Terms, cash.

Personal.

ARTHUR CUBITT, 203, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY. MISSING FRIENDS AND NEXT OF KIN OFFICE. PRIVATE INQUIRIES cautiously conducted. CERTIFICATES OBTAINED of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. COPIES OF WILLS, &c., &c., procured.

B. TODDINGTON, late from Brisbane, call at Sydney Parcel Delivery Company, 4, Barrack-street,—Something to your advantage.

ELEANOR GRAHAM have written to you at Post-office, Campbelltown. No reply telegram or call. 98, Market-st.

MISS MURRAY, Passenger per Tararua, call at 162, Pitt-street.

PAUL M'KENZIE, Carpenter and Joiner, late of Balmain.—Call at 182, Riley-street. Immediate and important.

WILL the CABMAN who drove a middle-aged tallish man from No. 2, Wynyard-lane, on Tuesday night last, please call at 132, Pitt-street. Reward.

WILL Miss MARY M'DERMOTT (from Drogheda, Ireland), who lived some time ago at Crocker's, George-street, Sydney, call on business of importance to Father MAHONY, St. Mary's Cathedral.

Lost and Found.

LOST, on yesterday morning, between Hunter and Spring streets, Silver SPECTACLES. Reward, 5s, Hunter-st.

LOST, Meerschaum PIPE, in case, on Double Bay Road. Reward on same being left at Orr's Hotel.

LOST, PASS-BOOK, Civil Service Building Society. Apply Mr. J. PURKISS, Secretary, 267, George-street.

LOST, COVERING for VAN, branded with our name; reward. Barrett and Co.

LOST, a POCKET-BOOK, containing five £1 notes. Reward. N. B. H., Bank of New South Wales.

LOST, on Sunday, White Cockatoo, crimson crest. Reward. 2, Alpha-terrace, Denison-square, Bourke-st., S. H.

LOST, a fawn-coloured Greyhound SLUT. Reward. W. HARRIS, Ultimo.

LOST, Wednesday, Black and Tan TERRIER, tip off tail. Handsome reward. Apply 406, Bourke-street.

LOST, LODGE BOOK. Finder rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, Draper, Market-street.

LOST, between Bourke and Botany streets, Part of a Gold Earring. Finder rewarded on bringing it to 500, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, on the 7th, a reddish-coloured Fantail PIGEON. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to W. A. TYE, King-street, Newtown.

LOST, black and tan Terrier PUP, on Sunday. 10s. reward if returned to 33, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Any person detaining him will be prosecuted.

LOST or Strayed, from Birview, Hereford-street, Glebe Road, a White COW, branded like P inside C on milking side. A reward will be given on recovery. J. WALKER.

LOST, GOLD BRACELET, on Monday, between Macleay and King streets. Reward to finder. Apply to ELVY and CO., George-street.

LOST, Meerschaum PIPE and Case; small piece off amber. 5s reward. G. BROOKS, corner Gordon and Leinster streets, Upper Paddington.

LOST, a red and white COW, with hoop horns, branded V. N. on rump, milking side. Reward, 10s. Mr. D. RYAN, John-street, Pyrmont.

LOST, between Marrickville and Sydney, last night, a Carriage LAMP SOCKET. Finder will kindly oblige by returning same to Coachman, 38, Bligh-street.

LOST, an Italian Greyhound PUP. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Mrs. JAS. BARNET, Braeside, Ross-street, Forest Lodge.

LOST, at Botany, at the Booksellers' and Stationers' Picnic, GOLD RING, with pearls and rubies. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Mrs. Charles J. Harrison's, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, Chestnut MARE, branded diamond over diamond near shoulder. Any person returning her to L. RYAN, Darling Point, Cameron-street, will be rewarded. Any person detaining her will be prosecuted.

STRAYED, from Mr. Geo. Hills, Botany, BOB, a liver and white Pointer DOG. Finder well rewarded on application as above, or to W. J. COCKS, Sea View Villa, Paddington.

TEN POUNDS REWARD on conviction, one pound if strayed, a Bay GELDING, branded CP near shoulder, black points. WILLIAM HARRIS, Livingstone House, Harris-street, Ultimo.

FOUND at Corry's Gardens, a Presentation MEDAL. H. HILDER, 527, George-street.

THE PURSE I found is Mrs. MILHAM'S. Other applicants please accept this notice. G. WITHERS.

Meetings.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.
A MEETING of the Committee appointed at public meeting will be held at the Exchange, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2.30 p.m.

CAMDEN ELECTORATE.—Mr. GARRETT will address the Electors on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th instant, at the Court-house, PICTON.

A MEETING of Licensed Plumbers will be held at Ezzy's Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., to consider the regulations recently adopted by the Municipal Council.
THOS. J. BOWN and CO., WM. COOPER, JAMES CORBETT, } Licensed Plumbers.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Produce Agents, and others interested, will be held at Yeend's Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., to take the necessary steps to meet the views of the trade in reference to bags and other matters.
(Signed) P. HOGAN. R. N. SADLEAR. HENRY CLARKE. A. H. PRINCE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.—All those that have paid to join the Norma Lodge of St. Leonards, North Shore, and those desiring to join, will please meet at Montgomery's-buildings, THIS DAY, 14th March, 8 p.m. By order. W. WILKS.

NORTH SHORE.—UNITED ANCIENT ORDER of DRUIDS.—A Public MEETING will be held at the School of Arts, St. Leonards (instead of Montgomery's-buildings, as previously advertised), THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Those gentlemen who have signed the requisition are particularly requested to attend to make arrangements for opening the Norma Lodge. Gentlemen who are desirous of joining can be admitted at half the usual fee.
W. H. BERWICK, D.G.P.
J. MITCHELL, D.G. Sec.

I. O. O. ODDFELLOWS.—Loyal Miller's Point Lodge, No. 8.—Members are requested to attend on FRIDAY, March 14th, at half-past 7, at Mariners' Schoolroom.
THOS. FITZPATRICK, Sec.

CHIPPENDALE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Debate: "Is Oliver Cromwell worthy of more admiration than William of Orange"?

ANTI-CHINESE BILL.—Mass MEETING, at the Haymarket, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING.

Religious Announcements.

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.
The Annual MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 17th instant, in St. James's Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, at 7.30 o'clock.
The LORD BISHOP will preside.
HULTON S. KING, J. G. EWER, } Secretaries.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Glebe Branch will be held in the Glebe Presbyterian Church, on MONDAY, 17th March, at 7.30 p.m., the President, Sir George W. Allen, in the chair.
Several clergymen will address the meeting.

THE THEATRE from a Christian Standpoint.—Rev. J. JEFFERIS, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7, Masonic Hall.

Lectures.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Castlereagh-street (Stalls entrance, King-street).
Mr. THOMAS WALKER (in Trance)
will LECTURE on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7.30.
Subject: "BLOTS ON HISTORY; or, HEATHENISED CHRISTIANITY."
No. 1. The Roman Catholic Church.
No. 2. (Sunday, 23rd.) The Puritanical Church.
Relevant QUESTIONS will be answered at the close.
Admission as usual. Doors open 7 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—LECTURES on CHRISTIAN BELIEF.
The third Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. S. H. CHILDE, B.A., THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
Subject: The Divinity of Christ.
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

Educational.

OAKLANDS, MITTAGONG.
In consequence of various additions and improvements, the School will be capable of comfortably accommodating eighty boys after the Easter vacation, which will terminate April 21.
Applications for admission should be sent in before April 14.
Prospectus forwarded on application to the Secretary or the Head Master.
H. E. SOUTHEY, Head Master.

MRS. W. MAINER, Piano, Singing, Harmonium, and theory. Shirley Cottage, Church-street, Newtown.

MR. JESSE SHEPARD having completed his CLASS FOR DEVELOPING can admit no more members.

SINGING.—Miss HIBBERT (pupil of Mrs. Miles) receives pupils. Pittville, No. 2, off Newtown Road.

EDUCATION and BOARD required for two Sisters, aged 7 and 9, respectively, in a Protestant family, where they could receive maternal care. Address, with terms, &c., to A. B., Gordon and Gotch.

WANTED, a Boarding School, for boy, aged 12. State terms. F. M'Intosh, 500, George-street.

International Exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
NOTICE TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS.
Forms of Application for space are now ready for issue, and can be obtained at the offices of the Commissioners, 153, Macquarie-street; or forwarded to country applicants. NO CHARGE is made for space.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
DESIGNS FOR A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
Further Designs for an Award of Merit are invited, and will be received up to the first of May next. Twenty Guineas will be given for the prize design.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.
Sydney, March 11.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
The competitive Design for a Medal, signed "Octavia," has been accepted; and the designer is invited to call upon the undersigned.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.
Sydney, March 11.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Committee X. on Art, will meet at the offices of the Commission, at 11 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
The Commission will meet at the office, at 3.30 p.m., THIS DAY, Friday, March 14.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.

Books, Publications, &c.

PUNCH! PUNCH!!
CARTOON I.—OUR BRUMMAGEM BISMARK.
CARTOON II.—AN ALARM AMONG THE BUTCHERS.
People we Know, No. 25—Criticism indeed—A Morning Paper—the Departing Governor—A Vision of Confucius—Sir Hercules—Messrs. Hudson, Brothers—&c., &c.

A FEW COPIES of Coloured Cartoon, "'TIS A WORTHY GOVERNOR," may be had in 3d each, post free; in gilt frames, 4s each.
Punch Office, Castlereagh-street.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.
A VERBATIM REPORT
of
ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN'S
FIRST LECTURE
on the
"REASONABLENESS OF CHRISTIANITY AND THE SHALLOWNESS OF UNBELIEF."
LEADERS on "THE LATEST LIE ABOUT THE JESUITS,"
THE LANDS DEPARTMENT SCANDAL,
&c., &c.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, NOW PUBLISHING, contains:—
Sermon, &c.
British and Foreign Bible Society
Births, Marriages, Deaths
Tales—Luke Mivers's Harvest—Sir Gibbie, by George Macdonald, LL.D.
Round the World Under Ninety-one days
Great Authors and Actors
Poetry—An Arduous Quest
Literature—Imaginary Genius—Publications Received
Art Notes—The Relief of Leyden—Tendencies of English Art—A Contradiction
Raising Tons of Flesh
The Carrara Marble Quarries
Collision and Loss of Life at Sea
Zadkiel's Prophecies
Maximilian
Ladies — Fashions of the Autumn
Presents to the Hon. Lady Robinson
How Women Work
The Household Recipes—A Good and Cheap Dinner
Young Folks—Wondering Tom
Pastime
The Chess Player
Humour and Wit
Among the Chinese
Views in Rouen
A Terra Incognito
Theatrical Makeshifts and Blunders
Agricultural and Pastoral—Forthcoming Shows—Approaching Land Sales—The April Show on Prince Alfred Park—Approaching Agricultural Shows—Ancient and Modern Implements—The Swine Plague—The Margin of Profit—South Australia's Yield of Wheat—England's Imports—The Homebush Sale Yards—Diseases in Sheep Act
Eden and its Vicinity—One Use of an Old Wheel (with illustration)—The So-called Typhoid Fever of Swine—To Help the Milkmaid (with illustration)—American Fresh Meat Shipment to Europe—Acclimatisation—Agricultural Items
Horticulture—Amateur Gardening
Scientific—Metallurgy—Boundren's Patent Carriage Lamps (with illustrations)
Impoundings
The Weather and the Crops
Pastoral
Astronomical and Tidal
Temperature and Rainfall
Calendar for the Week
The Turf and Field—Racing Chronicle—Answers to Correspondents—Turf Talk
Race Meetings—Orange, The V. R. C., Dunedin, and other meetings
Entries for Coming Events—Liverpool, Forbes J. C., &c.
Athletic Sports—Cricket Notes by Square-leg—Cricket
Lord Harris at the Melbourne Banquet
Coursing Notes by Cerberus
Aquatics—Coming Events—Rowing Notes by Charon—Yachting and Sailing
Commercial—Stock and Share Market
Insolvencies during the Week
Shipping Gazette
Law—Supreme Court—Divorce Court
Government Gazette
Telegraphic
Latest by Wire
Editorials—The Departing Governor—The Redfern Workshops of Messrs. Hudson, Brothers
Current Topics
Departure of the Governor
Music and Drama
The Week
Parliament
Mail News
Uralla Southern New England Agricultural Show
Bega Agricultural Society's Show
Burrangong Show
General News
Mining—Cargo—Joadja Creek Shale Mines—Mining Items Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, &c.
Answers to Correspondents—Queries—Replies to Queries
Lands and Survey Departments Commission
Four Millionaires
Electric Light for Carriage Lamps
Visit of the Governor to Messrs. Hudson's Works
A Maori Parliament
Curiosities from the Islands
Improvements in the Electric Light
The Wreck of the Steamer Byzantine.
Illustrations.
The Collision between the Barrabool and Bonnie Dundee, off Lake Macquarie
Fashions for the Autumn
A Common Lodging-house in Sydney
Views in Rouen—The Church of St. Owen—The Hotel, Bourgtheoude.

ROME'S RECRUITS.—Now ready, a reprint of the Whitehall Review's celebrated list of better known converts to Catholicism, with the original leading articles. 44 pages; price, sixpence.

FIFTH EDITION.
One Hundred and Twentieth Thousand,
of the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE.
Contains Valuable Suggestions to Customers.
The Almanac with memo. lines, and the Railway Time Tables, make this book desirable, and it may be had gratis by post or upon personal application at the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.
Query! Are you Furnishing for our April Agricultural, and our September Great International Exhibition!

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC
THE GREAT SALE
at
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
TAKE NOTICE,
all the NEWEST MUSIC
all the NEWEST MUSIC,
at
One-third the Marked Price
One-third the Marked Price
One-third the Marked Price,
or if 20s worth are taken,
at
One-fourth the Marked Price
One-fourth the Marked Price
One-fourth the Marked Price.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
317 and 336, George-street.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
STOCK DAMAGED by the RECENT FIRE
now on SALE at W. Bullard's, late J. READING, 356, George-st.

CLEARANCE SALE OF DAMAGED MUSIC.
W. BULLARD late J. READING and CO. respectfully intimates that in the Clearance Sale of
STOCK DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE,
THE MUSIC IS VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
IT IS NOW OFFERED AT MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
and consists of
SONGS and DUETS,
PIANO PIECES, DANCE MUSIC,
WALTZES, QUADRILLES, GALOPS,
Polkas, &c., &c.,
3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 9d, and 1s each.
LARGE ADDITIONS to the REDUCED PRICED STOCK have been made from the regular UNDAMAGED STOCK.
W. BULLARD, late J. READING, 356, George-street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A large stock, partly damaged, at immense reduction in prices. W. Bullard, 356, Geo.-st.

BUSINESS conducted as usual during Alterations of Stationers' Hall.
C. E. FULLER, Proprietor.

THE RELIGIOUS BOOK AND TRACT DEPOT.—FULLER'S, 387 and 389, George-street (rear department). Large Stock, every variety, low prices, cash terms. Special privileges to schools.

ARTISTS' and Gilders' Materials of every description, Paints, Oils, &c. W. AYTON, 461, George-street.

WANTED, ECHOS, from July, 1876, to December, 1878 inclusive—either the complete files or odd numbers. Apply, stating price, B. A. G., Turner and Henderson, Sydney.

WANTED, Copies of pieces and POEMS, by Lirya. Apply to Neddon, Herald Office.

PRIVILEGE BILL.—GAGGING. GAGGING. GAGGING.—The stifler that the Right Honorables in the Upper House gave the gagging system must have made them feel in an awkward position as to what they will be able to do with the above articles of torture.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN NEXT SATURDAY'S "SYDNEY MAIL."
COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS BARRABOOL AND BONNIE DUNDEE.
VIEW OF A BEDROOM IN A COMMON LODGING-HOUSE.
PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF BUILDINGS IN ROUEN.
MOST FASHIONABLE LADIES' COSTUMES.
In the "SYDNEY MAIL," Saturday, 15th March.

Tenders.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
TENDERS will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th March, for the following services, viz.:—
GENERAL PRINTING, for ensuing twelve months.
JOURNAL.—To be published quarterly. Tenderers to have the right to advertise therein.
CATALOGUE for ensuing Show. Tenderer to have the right to advertise therein.
FORAGE.—The sole right of supplying forage at the April Show, and to include removal and sale of manure.
SIDE SHOWS.—The right to same during April Show.
ADVERTISING.—The right to advertise in ground and buildings during Show.
NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS.—Tenders will be received from persons willing to cater for same during April Show.
HORSE AND CATTLE SHEDS.—For erection and pulling down as per specification.
N.B.—The tender for this service being for labour only, former tenderers are requested to inspect the new specifications.
Full particulars respecting the above can be obtained at the Office of the Society, 237, George-street.
N.B.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
HENRY M. WRIGHT, Acting-Secretary.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.
Separate TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to 7 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, 17th March, 1879, from persons willing to perform the following work:—
1. Excavating, Forming, Guttering, Kerbing, Walling, of Wolfe and King streets.
2. Forming, Metalling, Masonry, Drainage, &c., required in Blane-street, No. 3 section, from Ash's timber yard to A. A. Company's Bridge.
3. Metalling Hunter-street, from Watt-street to A. A. Company's Bridge.
4. Metalling Bull-street, from Bruce-street to Darby-street.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the Council-chambers.
Forms of tender may be had on application.
EDWARD S. HOLLANDS, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle, 10th March, 1879.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—Fresh TENDERS are invited from two competent persons to Value all the Ratable Property within this Borough for the current municipal year. Tenders to be sent in not later than MONDAY, the 17th March next, at 7 o'clock p.m., addressed to the Mayor, at the Council-chambers, and endorsed "Tender for valuation." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By order of the Mayor.
AUBREY MOWLE, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Petersham, 5th March, 1879.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN M'MAHON, Storekeeper &c., Carcoar.
TENDERS are invited till the 18th instant, for the purchase of Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, and Working Plant.
Every information can be had from
J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, George and Wynyard streets.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of F. D. SAWKINS, Storekeeper, &c., Moree.
TENDERS required for the purchase of Stock, Book Debts, Working Plant, and Goodwill of BUSINESS.
J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., George and Wynyard streets.

MR. WILL. MARTIN, Architect, requests TENDERS for the Erection of two Houses, at Balmain, for J. Wheeler, Esq.
Plans and specification may be seen at the Office, 19, Hunter-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1879, from persons willing to contract for building Goods Warehouse, Coal Stage, and Engine Pit at Werris Creek Junction of the Great Northern Railway.
Plans, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Phillip-street, Sydney.
Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Goods Warehouse, &c., Werris Creek."
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are hereby invited for a raising a House in Lower Fort-street, one story, dividing the same into two tenements, and other works.
Plans and specification to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be delivered on the 19th instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, 347, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a NEW WING, as well as extensive alterations to the existing building of the SINGLETON and PATRICK'S PLAINS BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.
Plans and specification may be seen on application to the SECRETARY, SINGLETON, or to the ARCHITECT, to whom Tenders are to be delivered on the 31st instant.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect, Park and Pitt streets.

TO CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS required by the BOTANY ROAD TRUST for Widening and Re-flooring with 4-inch hardwood plank the Bridge on the Bunnerong Road, over the waterworks stream, Botany. Specification to be seen at Mr. W. FORSYTHE'S, Regent-street, Redfern; or Mr. A. HOOPER, near the Halfway House, Botany. Tenders addressed to Mr. W. FORSYTHE, endorsed "Tender for Bridge," on or before 22nd March.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection of THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS IN GEORGE-STREET.
Plans and specification may be seen on application to the Architect, to whom tenders are to be delivered on the 25th instant.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, jun., Architect, Pitt and Park streets.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of an addition to premises on Blue's Point Road, North Shore. Plans and specification, 4, Waterloo-chambers. DAVID M'BEATH, City Architect.

TENDERS are invited for Plastering and Cementing six Houses on the Abattoir Road, Balmain West. Plans at 2, Millsop-terrace, Macquarie-street South, Albion Estate.

TENDERS (labour only) for Erecting Framing, &c., for Buildings. Apply R. WILKINSON, Timber Yard, 206, Sussex-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS for the work at Mossman's Bay are still required. Particulars at Mr. J. J. DAVEY'S, Architect and Surveyor, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted for PLASTERING twelve Houses in Cook-street, off Marshall-street. Baxewell, Brothers.

TENDERS wanted, to purchase Drain Pipes, at CONLON and COTTER'S Pottery, Broughton-street, Glebe.

TO SPLITTERS.—Wanted, Contract, to split 6000 posts and rails. M'Culloch's office, Geo. & Wynyard sts.

VALUABLE CITY BUILDING SITE
CASTLEREAGH-STREET, opposite the GUILD HALL.
TO BE LEASED BY TENDER, on BUILDING LEASE, all that CENTRALLY-SITUATED and valuable block of CITY LAND, in CASTLEREAGH-STREET, opposite the GUILD HALL, between PARK and BATHURST STREETS, having a frontage of 54 feet 1 inch by a depth of about 74 feet, lately occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER, BROTHERS, together with the COTTAGE RESIDENCE occupied by Dr. SPENCER, being No. 304 Castlereagh-street.
This is a FIRST-CLASS CITY SITE, close to all the centres of business in Sydney, and a desirable position for SHOPS or STORES, or for private dwellings.
For particulars and plan apply to
HARDIE and GORMAN, AUCTIONEERS, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED.—TENDERS for Building a Sea Wall at Pyrmont. Apply Goodlet and Smith, Pyrmont.

WEST BOTANY MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received up to 7 p.m., on 25th instant, from TWO COMPETENT PERSONS (to act conjointly) to make a valuation of all ratable property in this Municipality for the current year. SPECIFICATION may be seen at the Mayor's residence, West Botany-street.
By order of the Mayor.
THOS. LEEDER, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, West Botany, 12th March, 1879.

VICTORIA THEATRE
PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for upwards of a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always had the patronage of Royalty, and continue to be supplied to her Majesty the QUEEN. At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the trade mark—a fountain—is on the label over the cork. Sydney Office, 62, Margaret-street. Head Office: 51, Berners-st., London.

SHEEPWASH.—Leaf TOBACCO, duty paid, in any quantity, 6d per lb., at ALGER'S Wharf.

GARNIER'S UNIVERSAL PRESERVER keeps meat, fish, &c., fresh for weeks; cordials require no spirits. Sole Agents for Australia, TOUZEAU, BARHAM, and CO., Offices, 419, George-street.

XXX DUBLIN STOUT and Burton Ale, splendid order, 8s 6d dozen. Clearing Stores, 8, King-st.

EUREKA LATHE and SCROLL SAW, has steel spindles and centres, patent bearings, also planed bed, suitable either for mechanics or amateurs, £5 10s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 482, George-street, Sydney.

FOR FRUIT PRESERVING.—One-quart Glass Preserving JARS, with metal screw caps, porcelain lined, are the best and cheapest article in the market.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 482, George-street.

AMERICAN TOBACCO-CUTTERS, price 3s 6d; liberal wholesale discount. S. Hebblewhite, 482, George-st.

COLONIAL OVENS, Register Grates, Eureka Cooking Stoves. Reduced prices. G. Fletcher and Son, Oxford-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432509

Amusements.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager ... ... Mr. Edmund Holloway.

SECOND WEEK
of the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Artistes,
Mrs. and Mr. F. M. BATES.
By special request
Mrs. F. M. BATES
will appear in her great impersonation of
LEAH
Leah
Leah
Leah
Leah.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY
For This Night Only
For This Night Only.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, 14th March,
will commence with the three-act Drama of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.

JOSEPH ... ... Mr. F. M. BATES
Lorenz ... ... Mr. L. Booth
Curate ... ... Mr. E. Mowry
Nathan ... ... Mr. H. S. Jerdan
Peter ... ... Mr. Sam Poole
Abraham ... ... Mr. J. Talano
Hans ... ... Mr. W. Cargo
Fritz ... ... Mr. W. M. Brown
LEAH (The Forsaken) ... ... Mrs. F. M. BATES
Anna ... ... Miss Lillie Marsh
Rose ... ... Miss Lina Edwin
Martha ... ... Mrs. J. D. Maran
Little Leah ... ... Miss J. Murray.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce,
"KISS IN THE DARK!"

Mr. Selim Pettibone ... ... Mr. Bland Holt
Frank Fathom ... ... Mr. L. Booth
Mrs. Selim Pettibone ... ... Miss Lina Edwin
Mary ... ... Miss Julia Merton
Unknown Lady ... ... Miss Rollins.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK
The Streets of New York
The Streets of New York
The Streets of New York
The Streets of New York.

Box plan at Elvy and Co.'s; carriages at 10.45 p.m.
JOHN BENNETT.

PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Samuel Lazar
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. Jones
Treasurer .... Mr. C. A. Stewart
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson
Leader of Orchestra .... Mr. W. Rice.

TRUE TO THE CORE,
was withdrawn in
THE MIDST OF ITS SUCCESS
for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
in consequence of the
SPECIAL FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
to
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
and the
HON. LADY ROBINSON,
on THURSDAY EVENING.

It
WILL BE AGAIN PRODUCED
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 14, 1879.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT
To-night, To-night
To-night, To-night
TRUE TO THE CORE
True to the Core.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Lessee .... M. Hegarty.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of
NEW CONRAD and LIZETTE.
Not for want of public patronage, as the Stalls and Pit are crowded to excess, and numbers nightly refused admission, while every seat in the Circle is occupied, and
STANDING ROOM ONLY EACH EVENING.
Messrs. BAKER and FARRON'S season is limited, and they wish to change their programme as often as possible.
BAKER and FARRON
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
NEW CONRAD and LIZETTE.
CONRAD SHULTZTERHOOLTZDOFFIN (his original character with Songs and Dance) .... Mr. P. F. BAKER
LIZETTE VON WOLFSTEIN (his original character)
TIM FLAHERTY (with songs and dances) } T. J. FARRON
During the drama Messrs. BAKER and FARRON will introduce the following "new" songs:—
"LEETLE BABY MINE"—P. F. BAKER
"Beer, Beer"—P. F. Baker and Company
"Jakey, vos ther matter mit you"—T. J. Farron
"Made me cry"—P. F. Baker
"Ta-ta, bye-bye"—T. J. Farron
Comic Medley Duet (arranged and compiled by P. F. Baker)—Baker and Farron
"My son Charley"—T. J. Farron
GERMAN MEDLEY—"The Quarrelsome Lovers" (arranged and compiled by P. F. Baker)—Baker and Farron.
Box plan, Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8 o'clock.

LOOK OUT FOR "STRUCK OIL,"
TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY.
John Stofel .... Mr. P. F. Baker
Lizzie Stofel .... Mr. T. J. Farron.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Lessees .... Browne, Cottier, Stoneham, and Gibbons.

THIS EVENING.

Under the patronage of
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR and COUNCILLORS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
Mr. CHARLES BROWNE
(General Manager)
BLONDENETTE LADY MINSTRELS.

NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
LOTS OF FUN.

Secure seats early.
Box Office—Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.
Prices of Admission—3s, 2s, and 1s.
Doors open at 7.30, overture 8 sharp.
GEO. GIBBONS, Business Agent.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

MASONIC HALL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
to
MADAME CARANDINI
Under the Patronage and in the presence of the
HON. LADY ROBINSON,
who has signified her intention of being present.
Also, his Worship the Mayor.
Tickets may be obtained and seats reserved at Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.

MASONIC HALL, Saturday next.—Madame Carandini's Concert.—Grand ensemble of Popular Vocalists and Instrumentalists.

MADAME CARANDINI, Miss Marie Carandini, Miss Melville, Miss Wangenheim, Miss Long—Concert Saturday.

MR. ANDREW FAIRFAX, Mr. T. Rainford, Mr. Walter Sherwin, and Signor Pompei—Saturday next.

MONSIEUR MICHEL will perform on the ZITHER at Madame Carandini's Concert on SATURDAY next.

BOTANY. BOTANY. BOTANY.

SATURDAY, March 15.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS PAVILION.
Continued success of the most fashionable Amusements of the Day.
DANCING
SKATING.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN BAND.
This celebrated Band has been specially engaged for the Pavilion.
Dancing under the superintendence of
Mr. WILLIAM KING.

Skating under the direction of
Mr. ALFRED WYBURD,
Champion Skater.
Skates on Hire.
'Buses from Wynyard-square every few minutes.
Admission 1s.
ALFRED WYBURD, Manager.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

MONDAY, 17th MARCH.

Judge—Hon. J. LACKEY.
President—N. G. BULL, Esq., J.P.

On the MARYVALE RACECOURSE.

Large entries, cheap trains, every convenience for visitors. Conveyances will run to the course one mile from station.
Band on the ground. Liquors at town prices.
ARTHUR LENON, Hon. Secretary.

DOUBLE BAY AMATEUR REGATTA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

First Race to start at 1.30 p.m.

Steamers Emu and Ægeria will leave Circular Quay at half-past 12 and 1 o'clock respectively, calling at Double Bay Pier at one and half-past 1 o'clock.
Moorings will be provided for all the open boats.
Programmes can be had from Messrs. Foster and Fairfax Bridge-street.
Watermen will ply from Double Bay Pier to Flagship during the afternoon.
E. P. SIMPSON, Hon. Sec.

EMMERSON'S
SEA BREEZE HOTEL and FISHING STATION,
TOM UGLY'S POINT, GEORGE'S RIVER.

Visitors to this delightfully-situated establishment will receive every attention with first-class accommodation. Picnic parties who wish to spend a pleasant day should visit this favourite spot. Fishing parties supplied with boats, lines, bait, &c.
Arrangements can be made to give large parties the use of a swift steam launch.
This being the headquarters of the celebrated George's River Oyster Fishery, a constant supply of the freshest oysters from the beds always on hand.
The road is now in splendid order via Sandringham to Half-way House, then two and a half miles to the Sea Breeze.

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

FIRST TERM.

In Banco.—(Before his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT.)

This Court was formally opened, and in the absence of his Honor the Chief Justice, through illness, was adjourned till this morning.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

(*Before his Honor Sir* WILLIAM MANNING *and a jury of four.*)

CALLAGHAN AND WIFE V. MYERS.

The trial of these issues was resumed and was part heard when the Court rose.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—THURSDAY.

(*Before the* CHIEF COMMISSIONER.)

In the matter of William Furness, Mr. Driver moved for the release of the estate, on the ground of an arrangement with the creditors. Mr. Trickett, on behalf of one creditor, asked for a postponement, as he had some doubts of the effect of the arrangement. The hearing was postponed.

In the matter of Thomas Clark, the question of the directions of creditors for the allowance of furniture was postponed.

In the matter of Edward Lane, his Honor ratified the directions of creditors to allow furniture and wearing apparel.

In the matter of Robert Joseph Ward, a debt allowed at £662 2s. by a District Commissioner was reduced to £462.

In the matter of Christina Davis, the direction of creditors to sell furniture was ratified.

In the matter of Joseph Ward, the direction of creditors to allow wearing apparel was ratified.

In the matter of Alexander Reed, his Honor ratified directions of creditors to the effect that all the expenses and costs of Mr. Thomas James Stutchbury, a creditor, in examining the insolvent, and one witness at Sydney, should be paid out of the assets of the estate before all others, save preferential claims.

In the matter of Walter O. Smith, on the application of Mr. De Lissa, his Honor directed the issue of a writ of attachment for not filing a schedule, the writ to be made returnable in a fortnight.

In the matter of the Mutual Supply Association, adjourned proceedings under winding-up order. Mr. Manning, instructed by Mr. Rolin, appeared for the official liquidator. The settlement of the list of contributories was further proceeded with. Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Messrs. Gannon and M'Laughlin, appeared on behalf of James Powell, to object to his being made a contributory on the grounds that he was not a shareholder; that he had resigned all interest in the society on the 12th March, and consented to the money he had paid being forfeited, before the association became unable to pay its debts; that the present members of the association were able to satisfy all just demands; that the debts now due had been contracted since he ceased to be a member thereof; and that the said association was never registered. The evidence of Mr. Charles Cowper, secretary, was given on behalf of the official liquidator, to the effect that Mr. Powell had applied for twenty-five pound shares, and paid in respect of these £20; afterwards he attended a Board meeting, and took part in the business when business was going on; he received a letter from Powell of 26th February, resigning the directorship, and one dated 6th March, declining further connection with the association; nothing was done by way of forfeiting Mr. Powell's shares. By Mr. Stephen: He did not try to induce Mr. Powell to become a director by saying that the other directors had taken a large number of shares, nor did Mr. Powell complain to him of any misrepresentations. On the other side, James Powell stated that he took shares at the request of Mr. Cowper, and paid £20; he attended only one meeting of directors, on the 21st February, and investigated the affairs of the association; he found the promoters had little interest in it, and on the 26th February he wrote to withdraw from the association; he never received any allotment of shares; he paid £20 and heard no more about it. Counsel having addressed the Court, his Honor ruled that the name must be settled on the list in respect of the shares for which it was sought to make him liable, and the remaining proceedings were adjourned.

In the matter of George Frederick Murnin, an examination meeting. The insolvent was examined by Mr. Pilcher on behalf of the official assignee, and deposed, that his father was still liable to the bank; he had the vessel and his father was liable to the bank for £2700; he arranged with his father to pay the interest and he was unable to pay it, and the bank took possession of the vessel last November; he owned a schooner named the Gem; he remembered borrowing £250 from Mr. Godwin, and he gave Mr. Godwin a mortgage over that schooner for the debt; that was in September last; about a month afterwards he borrowed £150 from Mr. Sayers on the same schooner; he then owed Godwin the £250; he did not tell Sayers that he had borrowed from Godwin; he borrowed £70 from Jacobs on some furniture, and he gave him collateral security over the schooner Gem; he paid into the bank Godwin's £250, but he did not pay in Sayers's or Jacobs's money; he had no books showing how he expended that £170; he had two vessels in the coasting trade; his cash-book had not been written up since July last; Jacobs's debt had been repaid for him by the Rev. Mr. Saliniere; that must have been after the sequestration of his estate; after borrowing from Godwin other debts were incurred; about a month after borrowing the £250 he borrowed £50 from Godwin; he gave Godwin a transfer of some shares in the Sydney Insurance Co., and a bill that he was collecting for a friend of his at Fiji; he was authorized by his father to sell the shares when they reached a certain price; he told Godwin that the shares would be sold, and he would be paid the £50; the company refused to recognize the transfer; Godwin only had a lien to the amount of £50, and that had since been paid, and the transfer given up to his father; the registration of Mr. Sayers's mortgage was before Mr. Godwin's, and he sold under his mortgage; Mr. Sayers sold the vessel for £300; £150 was owing for wages, and that was paid out of the £300; he had no arrangement with Mr. Godwin that his mortgage in the Gem should not be registered. The examination was terminated. An adjourned second meeting was then held. Insolvent was directed to amend his schedule within four days, and the meeting was terminated.

SURRENDER.

William Williams, of South Singleton, carrier. Liabilities, £107 16s. Assets, £65 19s. 7d. Caused by his waggon, horses, and gear having been seized under a bill of sale. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Mary Ann Lupton, of Browlee. Liabilities, £7277 12s. 9d., of which £2910 is secured. Assets, £3246.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

(*Before Mr. District Court Judge* DOWLING.)

RAPHAEL V. HENNINGHAM.

This case was struck out for want of parties.

FACHE V. HAMILTON AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff sued to recover £13 13s. for board and residence, nursing, medicines, and medical comforts supplied to two boys in an estate in which the defendants were executors. Mr. Simpson appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pilcher for the defendant. The plaintiff is assistant-master of the Grammar School, and it was alleged that two boys named Kelly had been put under his care ill, and that they had been nursed and otherwise attended to, and that the plaintiff had paid the necessary charges out of his pocket. One of the boys Kelly had died, and the other lived; and for the defence it was contended that the surviving Kelly, who was in a bank, should be made responsible. Besides, the estate at the present time was in debt to the trustees. The defendants were held personally liable, and judgment was given for the amount sued for.

SUPREME COURT, FIJI.—FEB. 3RD AND 4TH.

(*Before his Lordship the* HON. J. GORRIE, C.J.)

M'DONALD, SMITH, AND CO. V. HARMAN.

This was an action brought by Alexander M'Donald, Charles Smith, and Charles David Smith, trading together as M'Donald, Smith, and Co., of Sydney, New South Wales, against John Harman, of Levuka, wherein the plaintiffs sought to have an account taken as to what was due to them for principal, interest, costs and mesne profits on a mortgage dated 25th September, 1872, made between Esther Harman and John Harman of the one part, and Edwin Thomas Beilby and Walter Scott of the other part, and which had been assigned by the official assignee of the insolvent estate of the said Beilby and Scott to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs also claimed to have the mortgage enforced by foreclosure or sale. To this defendant pleaded that his signature had been obtained to the mortgage through misrepresentation and without consideration; that at the time he signed he had no knowledge of the amount of the debt, and that his chief inducement for the execution of the security was the condition contained therein that the mortgagees would advance to him a sum of £1000, which sum had never been advanced as agreed; and that neither he nor his mother, who was a co-signatory, had power to bind the estate by mortgage. The Attorney-General for plaintiffs, Mr. P. S. Solomon for defendant. This case had been pending for some time, a commission having been forwarded to Sydney, so that evidence might be taken there. The Chief Justice gave judgment that plaintiffs could neither obtain what they had claimed, viz., an account under the mortgage and a sale of the property, nor a declaration from the Court that the so-called deed of mortgage is good, and ought to be endorsed on the Crown grant. He held that after making all proper deductions, the amount remaining due by Harman at the end of last year would be £1175, and if the plaintiffs by minute put into the proceedings would state that they as assignees of the debt due by Harman to Beilby and Scott would take this sum justly due at the date of Harman's death, and in full of all sums owing by the estate to Beilby and Scott, he would settle this as the sum so due, and would give judgment for the amount. Looking, however, at the sum they paid for the assignment, and the cause of delay in enforcing such claims, as well as the fact of the defendant being executor administering the estate for the benefit of himself and others he could not allow interest except from the date of judgment, and no costs to either party.

PUBLIC SALE, this day, at 11 a.m., at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, cellar of choice wines, without reserve. Private gentlemen should attend. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.

POLICE.

At the CENTRAL POLICE COURT, yesterday, the Police Magistrate was assisted on one side by Messrs. Waugh, Penfold, Smithers, and Stanley. *Charles Gallagher*, a carpenter by trade, was brought up on warrant, charged by Susan, his wife, with having five months ago deserted her, leaving her without means of support, this being the fourth time within three years that he had broken up his home in a fit of drinking. The Bench made an order for payment of 20s. a week. *William O'Brien* was convicted of having unprovokedly assaulted one Elizabeth Galvin, by striking her a blow in the mouth, which felled her to the ground and inflicted a wound. To be imprisoned with hard labour two months.

Charles Davis was found guilty of having, in Hyde Park, at 9 o'clock in the morning, wilfully and indecently exposed himself, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

James Maguire, apprehended "on suspicion" of having stolen a biscuit basket, was remanded for a week.

James Maguire who was called upon to account for a shawl found in his possession when taken into custody on suspicion of stealing, said that he found it on Pyrmont Bridge shortly before apprehension. This was not deemed satisfactory, and he was sent to gaol for seven days.

Peter M'Aulay, charged with having stolen a pair of trousers, valued at 15s., the goods of — Cross, a shopkeeper, by whom they were exposed for sale within reach of persons passing, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

In the Summons Room, Messrs. Lester, Graham, Beaumont, Smith, and Mitchell adjudicated. The business paper was a list of eighteen cases, but none were of any public interest.

At the WATER POLICE COURT, this morning, Messrs. Hunt, Shaw, Solomon, and Brown occupied the bench.

Agnes Smith, a woman of bad repute, was sent to gaol for three months

Ellen Scott, for vagrancy, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Thomas Maguire was charged with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on Sarah Maguire. It will be remembered that the woman died from the effects of burns received under circumstances which necessitate inquiry. The prisoner was sent to the Coroner's Court.

George Audley, a man of respectable appearance, was fined 20s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for stealing a pair of boots, of the value of 16s., the property of Emily Wakfer; and a similar sentence was passed on him for stealing an ivory scale, of the value of 10s., the property of the New South Wales Government.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

TERM LIST.

Motions Generally.—Crown Case: The Queen v. Croft and another. Motion Nisi for New Trial: Pickering v. The Waverley and Woollahra Omnibus Co., Robey and others v. The Oriental Bank. Motions, &c.: Ricketson v. Barbour, reference from Chambers; in re M'Evoy, prohibition; in re Daniel O'Connor, quo warranto; in re Elizabeth Palser, prohibition; in re Bernard Fox, prohibition; the Attorney-General v. Reddy and another, for stay of execution, &c.; The Bank of Victoria v. Gillis, insolvency appeal; in re William Webb and another and Real Property Act.

Prothonotary's Office.—Taxation of Costs: Bank of New South Wales v. Radnidge, 11 o'clock; Bell v. Burton, 11.30 o'clock; Bank of Australasia v. Wren, 12.30 o'clock; Gilman v. Jenkins, 2 o'clock.

Ecclesiastical Court.—Callaghan and wife v. Myers, part heard.

CHAMBER LIST.

In the matter of the assigned estate of William H. Taylor, &c., Darby v. Flanagan, Keep and another v. Leming, Roberts and another v. M'Farland (M'Farland claimant), Beyers v. Mulholland, Ricketson v. Barbour, De Lissa v. Annadale.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.

Cureton v. Cureton (for judgment), Cochrane v. Cochrane (to make decree nisi absolute).

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Special Notice.—As his Honor Sir William Manning will be engaged to-day in the Ecclesiastical Court, the Equity business stands adjourned, by his Honor's direction, to Friday next, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m.

Master's Office.—At 10.30 a.m.—Tankard and another v. White and another, adjourned to fix time for receiver to bring in accounts. At 11 a.m.: Glover v. Bell and others, evidence on behalf of defendants.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Friday, March 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Gustavus Wangenheim, second; Charles Kent, same; Francis Joseph Weight, same; Edward Davis, first and only; Henry Hart, same; Michael Golding, same; Henry James Nelson, first: Cecilia Jane Lanrley, same; John Dairson, special for proof of debt. Before the District Commissioner: At Maitland, Thomas Ross M'Lean, second; at Grafton, Thomas Hunter Foggo, same; Edwin Haynes, first and only; James Rout, same; David Pert, same.

Tuesday, March 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Certificate Applications—Elijah Suttle (two applications), Henry Walter Weale, Peter Street otherwise Peter Streit, George Glasscow, Richard Augustus Willoughby Green, Charles Sutton, James Dixon Little, John Ingolby Webster, Henry W. Smith, Peter Dogger, William Walter Small, Samuel John Marshall, John Ferguson, Thomas Clark M'Intyre. Before the District Commissioner: At Hay, Thomas Simpson, second; at Wagga, Hugh Arnold, same; James H. Bye, first and only.

Wednesday, March 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Furness, second; John James Forbes, first and only; Enoch Sims, second; William Kennealy, same; William Whiteman, first; Robert Kirkpatrick, same; William Ferrier, same. Before the District Commissioner: At Bourke, John Davison, special examination; at Deniliquin, Janet Marshall Botterill, second; at Tamworth, Charles Edward Morgan, first and only.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.—FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Ca. Sa. Motions.—Lowe v. Hill, Friedman v. Chatto, Hyde v. Bell, Cole v. Whitton, Deemer v. Garty, Godfrey v. Driscoll, Newton v. Cook, Gorman and another v. Bennett, Tillock v. Green, Taylor v. Simpson.

Re-hearings.—Bishop v. Martin and another, M'Culloch v. Bowden, Wilson v. Goldstein and another, Sappey v. Fitzgerald, Miller v. Collins.

Motion in arrest of Judgment.—Marie v. Aspinall.

Interpleader.—Wall v. Bell, Ray claimant.

New Trial Motions.—Yarnton v. Vaughan, M'Beath v. Zions, Ward v. Weary.

Causes.—Simons v. Cook, D'Arcy and another v. Slattery, Robson v. Peterson, Dixson and others v. Henderson, Murdoch v. Higgins.

A FIFTH JUDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Having some knowledge of the matters discussed in relation to this subject, I submit the following observations for consideration, which an experience dating from the beginning of 1833 may perhaps entitle to attention.

In the early days referred to by some speakers, when a rigid parsimony provided the then Judges with only one Chamber, in which I have seen at one time Sir Francis Forbes receiving the chief clerk's report, Sir James Dowling taking the acknowledgment of a married woman to a deed, and Sir William Burton changing his wet boots (for we walked in those days), it is quite true that the Courts sat late—often into the night—but we killed off our Judges very fast, both Sir Francis and Sir James died in their prime, while my uncle escaped, having a constitution which sustains him in his eighty-sixth year. I do not know how far it is desirable to go on killing Judges by virtue of any calculation of how far the civil suitors ought to pay also for the administration of criminal justice. I remember the lamentation of the late George Robert Nichols, with regard to the killed and the departed Judges, that the prophecy "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning" (the only passage of scripture that I ever knew him quote), was long in fulfilment, and would express a hope that we may not try the experiment of how much work it will take to sink a Judge to a condition in which he ought to retire, must retire, or must die, with the many objections against temporary Judges for Circuit work, which have been so often alluded to, pointing in the same direction.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
BURTON BRADLEY.

Margaret-street, March 13.

LARRIKINS AND THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Referring to your notice in the paper a few days back of two attacks on the police, and the necessity of further police protection in Sydney, I can fully endorse your views from personal observation within the last two days. Yesterday, at 9 a.m., I saw a policeman struggling with one of the larrikin class, who had been drunk and outrageous in the street, and he appealed to a bystander to assist him. The assistance was so unwillingly given that I may say that the constable handcuffed the man himself. A crowd in the meanwhile gathered, and had they chosen to attempt a rescue where was the single constable. At Surry Hills constables are not as thick as peas to assist each other.

To-day, about 3 p.m., as I was walking up York-street, at the corner of York and Market streets, a woman came out of the public-house, having, apparently, been struck by a lad, who had three or four companions of the same class. A constable came up, and the woman made her complaint. The constable endeavoured to catch the man, but a sympathising cart stopped in the street, and gave the young blackguard a start. The policeman followed through the markets, and, when I got down Market-street, I saw he had got his prisoner; but in these few moments he had a following of between 70 and 80 larrikins. Out they came from every corner to join the party; and who can say what might have been the fate of that poor constable, at 10 o'clock at night, in the suburbs, under the same circumstances. I beg to enclose my name (but not for publication), and am, yours faithfully,
A COUNTRY J.P.

Admirers of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes will be glad to learn that he has left behind him as much manuscript as will add two additional volumes to his last work, "Problems of Life and Mind." These volumes will be published in due course, under the supervision of "George Eliot."

Recently a supper was given at the St. Giles's Christian Mission Chapel to about 300 thieves, whose conduct was upon the whole quiet and orderly. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Charley, M.P., who presided, and by Mr. F. A. Bevan, the treasurer.

The *Eaglehawk Leader* reports the death of Mrs. Mary Carolina Farrow, who would have been a hundred years next March. She was the wife of the late John Farrow, of the Sixty-third Regiment, sixth company; under the command of Captain Vickary, now a magistrate in Tasmania.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday the Committee for Exterior Arrangements, accompanied by Mr. Charles Moore, spent nearly four hours in making a minute inspection of the whole of the Inner and Outer Domains. After deliberation, they decided upon the sites for the buildings for machinery in motion, for stock shows, horse parading ground, sheep and cattle pens, and all the necessary buildings in connection with the exhibition of live stock, and other shows which it is proposed to hold outside; also buildings for refreshment rooms and large dining-hall detached. Three main public entrances to the grounds were decided upon, as well as an additional means of exit from the Domain to the Botanic Gardens. It is probable that room will also be found for the captive balloon, for which an acre of space has been applied. An offer made to the Commission in London to supply a large organ is being considered, and will most likely be finally accepted within a few days. Proposals have been received from several musicians, among them being Signor Giorza, Mr. Packer, and others to compose music for the cantata to be sung at the opening of the Exhibition. These proposals will no doubt soon be dealt with in such a way as the Commission may think wisest, in order to have an agreeable composition for the opening ceremony.

The competitive design of Mr. S. Begg, for the Exhibition medal, has been accepted. No decision has yet been come to in regard to the certificate. None of the designs were considered good enough, and new designs are to be invited.

The proposition has been mooted as to how far it would be desirable for each of the colonies to have a building on the grounds to be used as an office by its representatives. At the Philadelphia Exhibition all the States and Territories of the Union had each a building of this character. There was also an extremely handsome house built by the British Government, at a cost of £8000, in the early English style of architecture, and which was afterwards presented to the city of Philadelphia. At the Paris Exposition they had the *Rue de Nation*, in which each country had a building representing its predominant style of architecture. It is more than doubtful, however, whether space could be afforded here for a similar purpose.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS and LEATHER TRADES' PICNIC.

"There's nothing like leather" might well have been the general exclamation yesterday at Correy's Gardens, at Botany. At that popular rendezvous those connected with the boot manufactories and the leather trades generally held high holiday. The occasion was the annual picnic, and it was even more successful than in former years. Indeed, there were very many adventitious circumstances to render the day's outing a most enjoyable one, and there was no hitch in the day's proceedings to mar the general effect. At about 10 o'clock 'buses left the corner of George and Bathurst streets laden with living freight, and decorated with flags. They bowled along the road to Botany, which place was very soon reached. Others followed in 'buses and in private conveyances, and by 1 o'clock there was an attendance at the Gardens of no less than 328 people of both sexes and nearly every age. Those amusements which are usually indulged in on such occasions were freely resorted to, and not the least attractive was a cricket match between the married and single, which the Benedicts pulled off easily. But by far the most important item in the day's proceedings was the dinner, which was provided in an excellent manner by Mr. Correy in the large tent connected with the Gardens. Those who sat down evidently appeared to have had their appetites sharpened by the pleasant drive and the invigorating breeze that was blowing from the sea, but Mr. Correy had enough and to spare. Presiding over the large company was Mr. R. M'Coy, having on his right Mr. Alderson, "the father of the trade," the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. John M'Evoy. The good things having been liberally discussed, the Chairman in one toast proposed "The Queen, the Prince, and Princess of Wales, and all the members of the Royal Family," which was duly honoured. The Vice-Chairman proposed "The Governor," which was also suitably honoured. The Chairman then rose, and said, that in connection with such a gathering as this there was a large amount of work. He had not shrunk from doing his share of the work, but he would have preferred that his present position should have been occupied by some one better able to discharge the duties than himself. On their first picnic Mr. Alderson occupied the chair, and on the occasion of the second another branch of the trade was represented by Mr. Molony, and now it was one of the retail traders who filled the position. He could not help looking back on the progress their trade had made. It was eighteen years and two months since the first machinery was introduced into the boot-making trade in New South Wales, and he was the individual employed to work it—one of Thomas's large sewing-machines; two months later machinery was landed that is now familiar in every shop in the city. It was said at the time that he had been lending a hand to ruin the trade, but the result had not shown so. Shortly afterwards Mr. Alderson went into the same line, on a much larger scale, and it was then said that the working classes were going to be ruined, and wages lowered, but he was glad to say that the reverse had been the case. Employers of labour might have more anxiety now than they formerly had, but the workmen were in a better position than they were in those days. And then very little of the goods then consumed were manufactured here, so that when they looked at the present condition of the trade they might well think they had done something to advance the interests of their great and glorious country. He proposed "Success to the boot and leather trades of New South Wales," which was drunk to the tune of "Johnny was a shoemaker." Mr. Alcock responded, and said he still adhered to the opinions he had expressed last year, though he had been criticised all over Victoria for them. He believed New South Wales could hold its own in the leather trade; but protection must come, for the present rate of men's wages was too small to support wives and families on. Mr. Alderson also responded, and said he did not think there were many trades could make such a grand success as this. He had come here himself as a working man, and he believed that in this colony any man with energy, who would keep steady, could become a master. Their was no doubt their trade was handicapped, and the sooner they agitated for a uniform tariff throughout the colonies the better. That would be free trade, for there could be no free trade unless all the tariffs were alike. Mr. Webb likewise responded on behalf of the merchants, "Our Visitors," coupled with the names of Mr. Warren, of Northampton, and Mr. Callaghan, of Melbourne, was proposed and responded to; also, several other toasts. The remainder of the afternoon was given up to dancing and other methods of recreation, and at 7 o'clock the party returned to Sydney highly delighted with the day's festivities.

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS' PICNIC.

The booksellers and stationers of Sydney held yesterday, at the Sir Joseph Banks Pavilion, Botany, a picnic, which is intended to become an annual occurrence. It was organized by Messrs. J. Sands, S. Lewis, and W. Maddock, three gentlemen who spared no effort to obtain the co-operation of all in the trade, and who managed the affair, from first to last, with as complete success as though the business of their lives previously had been the organization of picnics. That not a hitch occurred would have been creditable at any time, but seeing that the committee of management were new to the work, and that about double the anticipated number attended the celebration, it must be admited that the three gentlemen named are exceptionally energetic and fertile in resource. The holiday makers, nearly 300 in number, left Sydney by omnibuses, at 10.30, and after a pleasant drive reached Botany before noon. The day was pleasant, for gentle breezes and occasional clouds tempered the sun's heat which was yet sufficiently strong at noon to make every one seek shade. Amusement was sought in a variety of forms. Here a group of quoit players assembled; there a lot of merry lads shouted and laughed over a game of cricket; and in the pavilion "young men and maidens," and a few of both sexes no longer young, danced merrily, the orchestra being the City Union Band, led by Mr. Shapter. Mr. King was master of ceremonies. The long stretch of level floor around the dancing circle was occupied by skaters, directed by Mr. Wyburd, who performed some unrivalled feats of fancy skating. The vast pavilion was throughout the day the scene of much enjoyment. Outside sports were got up by Messrs. J. W. Kettlewell, C. Wiseheart, and W. J. Mullarkey, and aided by Mr. J. Dymock, the secretary, they provided occupation and amusement for many. The following were the results:—100 yard race, prize, photographic album, value £1—G. Davis 1, Keating 2, 13 entries. Hop, step, and jump, prize, bag, value 16s—Davis. 200-yard race, prize, writing-desk, value £1 1s.—Ferris 1, Daley 2. Walking-match, prize, inkstand, value 10s.—Ferris. Throwing cricket ball, prize, book value 15s.—Carroll. At 3, the company, now numbering 300, sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. F. Smith. The arrangements were so well made that, spite of an attendance of 300 in place of an anticipated 150, every satisfaction was given. Mr. Davidson Nichol (Cowan and Co.) occupied the chair, and seats at the head table were filled by prominent members of the trade.

The CHAIRMAN, after the toast of "The Queen" had been honoured, proposed "The United Trades." He expressed his pleasure at the unison of the trades to hold a picnic, and his hope that the present was the inaugural one of a long line of pleasant annual picnics to be attended by those present. He then spoke of the progress of literature during the last century. How once confined to the highest class, Constable, Murray, Oliver, and Boyd, and finally the Brothers Chambers had cheapened books so that the people could enjoy them. He then pointed out the enormous educating and refining influence cheap and useful books had upon a country, and proposed the health of those instrumental in bringing about this effect,—"The Booksellers and Stationers"—coupled with the names of Mr. J. J. Moore and Mr. J. Sands.

Mr. MOORE and Mr. J. SANDS responded.

Mr. S. LEWIS then expressed his pleasure at the cordial feeling between the trades urging them to try and suppress Saturday afternoon work. His experience led him to believe that they would succeed, but that the chief obstacle to their efforts would be offered by those of the public who were most clamorous for the eight-hours' system as regarded themselves. He proposed the toast of "The Chairman," and after this had been responded to, and the health of "The Ladies" drunk, the proceedings terminated.

The picnicers spent a few more hours at Botany, and returned to Sydney shortly after 7 p.m., after a day of thorough pleasure.

DEPUTATION.

SYDNEY CORPORATION INDEBTEDNESS.

Yesterday morning a deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. C. J. Roberts), Aldermen Kippax, O'Connor, Moore, Taylor, Harris, and Withers, with Mr. F. Lord (the City Treasurer), waited upon the Hon. Colonial Secretary in reference to the indebtedness of the city of Sydney.

The MAYOR stated that the deputation had been appointed by the Municipal Council on Tuesday last. The general impression through the city was that the new bill was to wipe off all the liabilities of the City Council, and that when the bill became law it would be the Council's own fault if they got into debt again. The general impression was that they were to have a clean sheet, and that all they would have to do would be to beautify the city and carry on municipal government as it ought to have been done years ago. They learned that such was not the intention of the Government, however, and that only £709,000 due to the Government was to be wiped off. Certainly that was a large amout, and they felt deeply sensible of the goodness of the Government in doing that. But they were indebted besides in the amount of £532,000, and the Council would be in as bad a position as ever, and it would be impossible for them to go on with this heavy handicap of a debt upon them.

Aldermen TAYLOR and O'CONNOR also urged the necessity for having the city relieved from this debt.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he could not assent to the principle that the city should be endowed to the extent of pound for pound as the country municipalities were. In the city there was an ample field for self-government, but in the country districts, on account of the thinness of the population and the extensive arrears, they could not depend upon the rates alone without assistance from the Government. With regard to what had been said about a clean sheet no doubt any body, or any individual, could get on better with a clean sheet, but they must proceed upon some principle of justice, and he remembered that some of the friends of the city of Sydney had strongly resisted the proposal to give the city larger powers to help themselves, while at the same time they asked for large sums from the consolidated revenue of the country. He thought it a great mistake that they did not give the Municipal Council of Sydney power to raise unlimited taxation, and leave it to the ratepayers to corect them if they abused the power. He should think himself it would be a good thing now to incorporate in this bill the power to raise a lighting rate. With regard to what they asked, that the Government should not only remit £735,000 to the Corporation, but that they should also find the money out of the Consolidated Revenue to pay off debts due by the Corporation outside their indebtedness to the Government, to the amount of £551,000, he could say nothing except that he would submit it to his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting that afternoon, and see what they thought of it. He could foresee that it would be a different kind of discussion that would take place in the Legislature on the expediency of remitting the debt due to the Government, and on the propriety of asking for a grant of half a million to pay off this debt of the Corporation to other persons. The latter proposal would provoke a very strong opposition indeed. If the sum of half a million was advanced to pay off the debts of the Sydney Corporation outside of their debt to the Government, every municipality in the country would be down upon the Government next week to ask them to pay off theirs. It would be for the Government to decide what they would do, not only in view of what they were asked to do for the city of Sydney, but in view of all the circumstances that must follow. He had always admitted that the city was not adequately endowed, and had not adequate power to raise rates, but there was an attempt now to endow it fairly, and to give it greater powers, and in addition it was proposed to wipe out the whole of the debt to the Government. All he could say was that he would submit the case to the other Ministers. He was sure they would see that what he said now was simply an attempt to put the case fairly, and without any desire to convey any opinion now on the subject.

Alderman MOORE said he had long been trying to get the Council to levy a sewerage rate, which would bring in £25,000 to £30,000 a year, but he had always been outvoted. He hoped the Government would put a clause in the bill that they shall have no endowment unless they levy and collect a sewerage rates very year.

The MAYOR thanked the Colonial Secretary for the reception he had given them. The deputation then withdrew.

BIBLE SOCIETY, BALMAIN.

The annual meeting of the Balmain Branch of the New South Wales Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Wesleyan Church, Balmain. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jaques; and, after opening devotional services, the Rev. T. B. Tress, for Mrs. Tidswell, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the collection of subscriptions as a free contribution to the funds of the society has been regularly made during the past year, and has been attended with a fair amount of success. Still, considering how wide the basis of the society is, embracing all the Protestant denominations, and remembering how grand the object is, the results are not such as might reasonably be expected. The sum of £68 6s. 3d. has been paid over as a free contribution to the society's funds; £8 17s. has been received for the purchase of Bibles; £5 18s. 3d. has been paid away on the same account; and the balance to the purchase account, including the sum of £2 14s. 3d., standing to its credit at the close of last year is £5 13s. The subscription list contains the names of 150 subscribers, and the committee confidently appeal to the inhabitants of Balmain to sustain the institution by a generous and systematic support.

The Rev. J. A. DOWIE, who attended as a deputation from the committee of the New South Wales Auxiliary, moved the first resolution,—"That this meeting rejoices in the continued prosperity of the British and Foreign Bible Society, expresses its thankfulness to God for the manifest blessing that has attended the labours of the society during the past year, and pledges itself to renewed effort and prayer for the still further diffusion of the Word of God;" and in doing so dilated upon the excellency of the Bible, the adaptability of its teachings to the moral and spiritual necessities of universal man, the benefits which have resulted from its reception, and the duty of Christians to promote its circulation.

The Rev. W. FLETCHER, B.A., seconded the resolution; and it was carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of the Rev. A. G. FRY, seconded by Mr. M. WHYTLAW, it was resolved,—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee for their services during the past year; and that the following be the committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. T. B. Tress, president; Mrs. Tidswell, secretary; the Rev. J. Cosh, M.A., treasurer; the Rev. A. G. Fry, the Rev. — Moore, Mrs. Brees, Mrs. Cosh, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Keep, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. J. M'Donald, jun., Mrs. Morwick, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Nail, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. T. M. Tinley, Mrs. Tress, Mrs. Whytlaw, Miss Cameron, Miss Irvine, and Miss Proctor."

On the motion of Mr. M'DONALD, the Mayor of Balmain, seconded by the Rev. T. B. TRESS, a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation, and the meeting was closed.

CORPORATE MISMANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The present financial condition of our City Corporation is a regretful one; and, remembering their great desire to push on works, I, for one, can entertain for them a certain amount of sympathy, but, in common with others, I decidedly object to their recent ideas of conducting necessary works.

The repairs in Lower Pitt-street are a lasting disgrace to them, and in no other city in the world would such sluggishness by a corporate body be tolerated. The residents and business people of this street for a very long time have been put to much inconvenience, saying nothing about smells; and it is much to be regretted that Mr. Andrew Rowan, who appears to have been the greatest sufferer, did not take action.

It is my misfortune to inhale sewerage smells during business hours, and, alas! the same awaits my arrival at home.

My present object is more to bring under your notice, and possibly what is new to the sewerage officers, the disgraceful condition of a sewer running from Cleveland-street, Redfern, and passing through Alfred Park to, I presume, the main sewer. The groundat the Park being excavated, the liquid matter passes through a course of drain pipes of about thirty-five yards in length, and near the centre, one of the pipes being broken, the water runs into the vacuum, and the effluvium arising is most obnoxious and unhealthy.

I may mention that the Redfern Public School is close to it—in fact the water runs to its playground fence.

Possibly our city magnates are "looking ahead," and consider that during the coming show the water can be used to advantage for cattle, &c.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Sydney, March 9. R. M.

MEETINGS of the COUNCIL of EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In reference to a return of attendance at meetings of the Council of Education, recently laid before Parliament and quoted in the *Herald* this morning, it may be worth while to point out that that return is likely to convey a wrong impression. It will probably be imagined that the recorded meetings of the Council represent all the time devoted by the members to the administration of the Public Schools' Act. That was evidently the view taken in a late debate in the Assembly, and by various speakers it was pronounced to be absurd that the duties could be properly performed by meeting only once a week. Now the fact is that much of the work is done by members at their own homes. Papers are sent round and perused during the week, and members come to the meeting prepared with their opinions thereon; and, besides these, many special cases are taken for home study by Sir Alfred Stephen and myself. But even then it would be impossible for the Council, as a body, to attend properly to all the work that pertains to it, and hence a considerable proportion of it has been formally delegated to the President. In the latter capacity, I usually attend at the office two or three times a week in addition to the Council meetings, and to the time spent over papers at home. Arrears no doubt occasionally accumulate, and papers may sometimes be overlooked, but, on the whole, the work of the department is, I think, properly attended to.

I am, &c., J. SMITH.
University, March 1[illegible]

A BILL TO AMEND THE FELONS APPREHENSION ACT.

A week or two ago the Parliament somewhat hastily framed a measure to facilitate the taking or apprehending of persons charged with certain felonies, and the punishment of those by whom they are harboured. Since the measure received the Governor's assent, several defects have been discovered in it. Last night the following bill to amend the Act, was passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council, and sent to the Assembly for its concurrence:—

"Whereas doubts might arise upon the construction of sections three and four of an Act passed during this present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to facilitate the taking or apprehending of Persons charged with certain felonies, and the punishment of those by whom they are harboured," whether an adjudication and declaration of outlawry, and other the proceedings, powers, and provisions consequent thereupon contained in the said Act, could lawfully be made, taken, exercised, and carried out in the case of persons outlawed in some other colony than New South Wales, and for whose apprehension in this colony a Bench warrant shall have been issued, but who have not been charged by information of the Attorney-General, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the said Act, with the commission of any capital felony in this colony. And whereas it is expedient to prevent such doubts from arising, and to give clearer expression to the meaning and intention of the Legislature in reference to such persons than is now conveyed by the said sections. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by, and with the advice and consent of, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. From and after the commencement of this Act the sections numbered three and four of the Act forty-second Victoria number nine, being the 'Felons Apprehension Act of 1879,' shall be repealed, and the sections hereinafter set forth shall be substituted in lieu thereof, to the intent that the said substituted sections shall be so incorporated with, form part of, and be numbered respectively as sections three and four of the said Act, as if they had been originally enacted therein.

"2. The following section shall stand in lieu of section three of the said Act, viz.:—

"III. If upon an application by or on behalf of the Attorney-General to any Judge of the Supreme Court it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Judge, by affidavit, that any person has been duly adjudged an outlaw in accordance with the law in force for the time being in any Australian colony other than New South Wales after the alleged commission by him in such first-mentioned colony of any crime punishable by the law of that colony with death, it shall be lawful for such Judge, if satisfied that such person has been or is then at large in this colony, and will probably resist all attempts by the ordinary legal means to apprehend him, to issue a Bench warrant, under the hand and seal of such Judge, for the apprehension of such person, in order to his being remitted to the proper authority in the colony where such person was so adjudged an outlaw to be there dealt with in due course of law, and such Judge may thereupon either immediately, or at any time afterwards before the apprehension or surrender, or after any escape from custody of such person, order a summons to be inserted in the *Gazette* requiring such person to surrender himself on or before a day and at a place specified to be so remitted as aforesaid. Provided that the Judge shall further direct the publication of such summons at such places and in such newspapers, and generally in such manner and form as shall appear to him to be best calculated to bring such summons to the knowledge of the accused.

"And the following section shall stand as section four of the said Act, viz.:—

"IV. If the person so summoned, and whether for surrender under the second section hereof, or for the purpose of being remitted under the third section hereof, shall not surrender himself pursuant to such summons or shall not be apprehended, or after being apprehended or having surrendered, shall escape so that he shall not be in custody on the day specified in such summons he shall, upon proof thereof by affidavit to the satisfaction of any Judge of the Supreme Court and of the due publication of the summons, be deemed outlawed and shall and may thereupon be adjudged and declared to be an outlaw accordingly by such Judge by a declaration to that effect under his hand filed in the said Court of Record. And if, after proclamation by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, of the fact of such adjudication shall have been published in the *Gazette*, and in one or more Sydney, and one or more country newspapers, such outlaw shall afterwards be found at large armed, or under circumstances which afford reasonable ground to believe that he is armed, it shall be lawful for any of her Majesty's subjects, whether a constable or not, and without being accountable for using of any deadly weapon in aid of such apprehension, whether its use be preceded by a demand to surrender or not to apprehend or take such outlaw, alive or dead.

"3. This Act shall be taken to be included under the expression 'Felons Apprehension Act of 1879,' being the short title of the Act hereby amended."

GOLD-MINING LEASES AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. Copeland has given notice of his intention to move on Tuesday, 18th March,—"That, in the opinion of this House, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, should without loss of time so amend the regulations relating to gold mining leases as to have the following effect:—

"1. To reduce the time allowed for making application for a lease from ten to five days after taking possession thereof.

"2. That the applicant for a lease shall commence to work the land applied for within fourteen days after the time shall have elapsed for lodging objections to the granting of such lease, provided that no such objections shall have been lodged in the prescribed manner; and in the event of any objection having been so lodged, the applicant shall commence to work the said land within fourteen days after notification in the *Government Gazette* of the intention of the Governor to grant such lease. And thereafter all land so applied for shall continue to be worked by not less than one man for every two acres comprised within such application until a lease for such land shall have been issued and registered, when the covenants and conditions thereof shall take effect, or until such application shall have been refused.

"3. If the land applied for shall on survey be found to include within its boundaries any portion of land exempted from occupation under the Mining Act, 1874, or any portion of land in the legal occupation of some other person, the surveyor shall excise such portions of land from the tenement so applied for; and such survey shall provide a right-of-way through such surveyed tenement to the portions of land so exempted or pre-occupied; and the application for the unexempted or unoccupied portions of Crown lands shall not be deemed invalid by virtue of such excisions.

"4. That in the event of collusive objections being lodged against the granting of any lease for the purpose of delaying the time of commencing work on the land applied for, or for any other purpose, the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may, on receipt of proof of such collusion, refuse to grant such lease; and the sum of £5, as prescribed by the regulations to be deposited at the time of lodging any objection, or any balance thereof, shall be forfeited to the Crown.

"5. Upon any person lodging a complaint with the warden that the labour conditions as herein provided, or, in the event of a lease having been issued for such land, that the labour conditions contained in such lease are being systematically evaded, or that a collusive objection has been lodged against the granting of any lease, the warden shall appoint a place and time for holding an inquiry in open court into the truth of such complaint; but no such inquiry shall be held until fourteen days' notice shall have been given to the applicant or lessee, as the case may be, and to the person lodging such complaint, of his intention to hold such inquiry; nor shall such inquiry be held unless such person shall at the time of lodging such complaint have deposited the sum of £5 for the purpose of defraying all expenses so far as the same will extend, which, in the opinion of the Secretary for Mines, the applicant or the lessee shall incur by reason of such complaint; and if there be no such expenses incurred, or if, after payment thereof, there shall remain a balance, the clerk with whom such money shall have been deposited shall refund the whole of such sum or the balance thereof to the said depositor; and for all the purposes of such inquiry the procedure shall be the same as one appertaining to an objection to the granting of a lease.

"6. If the Governor shall, after due consideration of the evidence transmitted by the warden, decide to refuse such application, or to cancel such lease, as the case may be, then in either such case the person having lodged such complaint shall be entitled to be considered the first applicant for a lease of such land, and for the purposes of such application shall be considered to have been in possession of the said land from the time such notification of refusal to grant such application, or the cancellation of such lease, shall have appeared in the *Government Gazette*: Provided such person shall, within fourteen days thereafter, comply with section 7 of the regulations relating thereto."

WHARF ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The agents of the Orient line of steamers have issued a circular to the importers of Sydney, in which they say:—

"In consequence of there being no wharf obtainable in Sydney alongside of which the steamers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company can lie with safety," &c., &c.

"That in future all their steamers will lie in the stream, and consignees are requested to send lighters for their goods."

This circular carries on its face a misrepresentation of facts prejudicial to the interests and good repute of this port, acknowledged as the finest port in the world, which I feel called upon to refute. There are several wharfs in Sydney at which these steamers can lie in perfect safety, and at which the goods of merchants can be landed with greater promptitude, in better order, with less expense, and with less confusion than will occur if the merchandise brought by these vessels be lightered.

It is a singular circumstance that the only difficulty in the way of providing these steamers with accommodation hitherto has been the question of charge and not the safety of the ship, and at wharfs at which the [illegible] of 3s. per ton of lightering was saved to its importer.

Your obedient servant, T.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432512

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 30 minutes past 4 o'clock.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of messages from the Governor, communicating his Excellency's assent to the Birds and Animals Protection Bill, and Moore's Estate Bill.

PETITION.

Mr. WHITE presented a petition from stockowners and others engaged in pastoral pursuits, in favour of the bill to amend the Impounding Act.

The petition was received and read by the clerk.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

On the motion of Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, the following members were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Governor on his departure from the colony, viz.:—Mr. Samuel, Mr. Docker, Mr. Marks, Sir A. Stephen, Mr. Darley, and Sir John Robertson.

The committee retired, and after a short absence returned with an address, which was read by the clerk, as follows:—

"To his Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"May it please your Excellency—

"On the retirement of your Excellency from the high position of Governor of New South Wales, we the members of the Legislative Council desire respectfully to express our sense of your able administration of the Government, and of your courtesy in your intercourse with us during your period of office.

"We desire to assure your Excellency that we fully recognise the desire you have at all times evinced to promote the welfare of all classes of the community, and the interest you have taken in the industrial and commercial progress of the colony.

"In bidding farewell to your Excellency, we beg to assure you of the continued interest which we shall feel in your Excellency's career after you have left our shores, and of our earnest hope that the administrative ability which has already won for you so many distinguished marks of the confidence reposed in you by her Most Gracious Majesty will be accompanied by all the happiness and public esteem which worth of character commands."

The address was agreed to, and it was ordered that it should be presented to his Excellency by the President and the whole House, on Wednesday next, at half-past 1 p.m.

FELONS APPREHENSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said that, in consequence of an oversight in not amending a clause to agree with a new one preceding it, the Felons Apprehension Bill was unworkable. It would be workable so far as felons outlawed in this country were concerned, but it would be unworkable so far as felons outlawed in another colony were concerned. He proposed, therefore, to introduce a bill to amend the Act, and he asked hon. members to consent to the Standing Orders being suspended in order that the bill might be passed through all its stages at the present sitting.

The question was put, that the Standing Orders be suspended, and was agreed to.

The bill was introduced and read the first time.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON moved that the bill be read the second time.

Mr. DARLEY said the hon. gentleman representing the Government had been good enough to consult with him, and he had seen that there was the blot in it which the hon. gentleman had mentioned. This House, it would be remembered, introduced a new third clause, having reference to outlaws from neighbouring colonies being called upon to surrender here, but, unfortunately, the fourth clause, which was allowed to stand, was not looked at to see if the wording corresponded with the new clause. When it was looked at afterwards it was found not to correspond. The 4th clause contained the words "if the person so charged," &c. Now an outlaw from a neighbouring colony was not charged here, but only called upon to surrender; therefore, it became necessary to alter the clause, and to say "If the person so summoned," &c.

The motion was agreed to; the bill was read the second time, and the House went into committee to consider it in detail.

The title and preamble being postponed,

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, seeing that there were not sufficient copies of the bill for hon. members to examine it, moved the Chairman from the chair.

Progress was reported, and leave was obtained to sit again at a later period of the day.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved,—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is essential to the effective performance of the multifarious and important duties devolving on the law officers of the Crown, that the office of Solicitor-General should be revived. 2. That such office need not be a political one; and that, if made a permanent independent appointment, the duty hitherto devolving on the Attorney-General, as grand jury, would be more appropriately assigned by law to the Solicitor-General. 3. That the Attorney-General, relieved from that onerous and invidious duty, would be enabled to devote more attention to important Legislative and Ministerial matters, for which the necessary time is at present denied him. On the many difficult legal questions, also, which so frequently arise, the Government of the day and the public would have the advantage of a second opinion, after conference and research." The hon. and learned mover regarded the subject of these resolutions as one of great public importance, but if it had involved in the slightest degree party politics, he should have abstained from introducing it. Let the House consider what were the duties of the Attorney-General here and those of the Attorney-General in England. In England the Attorney-General was an adviser of the Crown on all matters of policy, and therefore he was a member of the Government, and guided them on questions of law; and he could put on trial persons who he considered were guilty of offences classed as misdemeanors. Almost every department of the Government in England had its separate counsel, as, for instance the Excise and Customs. Here the Attorney-General not only advised the Crown, but discharged the duty of advising the Government and every one of its departments without any assistance but that of the Crown Solicitor. He believed a more learned man than the present Crown Solicitor would not be found in any colony, and he afforded great assistance to the Attorney-General. But that officer's duties were very extensive, and he was frequently compelled to leave town in discharge of them. He had to attend to civil and criminal business, conveyances, questions of arbitration, and many other multifarious duties not such as barristers were accustomed to deal with. In addition to the duties of the Attorney-General in England, here the Attorney-General had cast upon him the duty of finding bills of indictment. These in England were almost always drawn by separate officers, not the Attorney-General or any other officer of the Government, but private counsel. Then he discharged, in addition, the functions of grand jury, and had to decide for what offences persons should be tried, when and where. To do this he had to read through an immense mass of papers which were not previously briefed, abstracted, or analysed. It was impracticable that any man could do justice to the Crown with so many and such various kinds of business details devolving on him. If there were a Solicitor-General appointed, the Government and the public would have the advantage of a second opinion after conference and research. Then, as to legislation. Was it not a scandal and disgrace to us that the colony was behind, not only the mother country, but every other colony in this hemisphere, with regard to law amendment and reform. This happened simply because the Attorney-General had too much to do. He could not introduce useful measures, and it would be found that many Attorneys-General had not attempted to do it. The most important duty he could have to discharge, if he did it would be the introducing useful legislative measures of reform, which he could not do as matters now stood. Was it not desirable that the duty of placing men on trial for various offences should be confided to an independent officer and tribunal rather than to one who shifted with the Ministry of the day? If we looked to the principle, and to things desirable, it must be admitted that the function of grand jury should be discharged by some one not connected with the Ministry, by some one not required to give opinions in the Cabinet and to attend the Legislature. In the presence of two gentlemen, Mr. Butler and Mr. Foster, who had been Attorneys-General, he thought he need say no more, and he moved the resolutions, hoping for the sake of the country at large that they would have some practical result.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON remarked that it was unusual for questions of this kind, involving the expenditure of public money, to be brought forward in the first instance in this Chamber, and there were some reasons why it became inconvenient. The Constitution Act provided for the payment of a Solicitor-General; and so it evidently contemplated the existence of such an officer. The law could not be abolished by a mere executive regulation, although by such means it had been put in abeyance. He (Sir John) was of opinion that the Attorney-General ought not to be a member of the Executive Council, and the reasons were, as endorsed by many members of the Assembly, that the Attorney-General, as grand jury, filed bills, prosecuted, and, after obtaining a conviction, if the prisoner was sentenced to death, when the last determination of the Governor and Executive Council had to be made whether the prisoner should lose his life or not, the Attorney-General again appeared. It seemed to him to be very objectionable in those days; but after many years of experience with the Attorney-General as a member of the Cabinet, and with him not as a member of the Cabinet, he thought it was better that the Attorney-General should be a member of the Cabinet. The hon. gentleman's experience in Tasmania, where the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General did everything, had no bearing on the state of things here, where the Attorney-General is assisted by a number of Crown prosecutors. He did not see how legislation would be improved by the appointment of a Solicitor-General, who, he presumed, would not be a parliamentary draftsman. [Sir ALFRED STEPHEN: He might be at the head of a Board.] What Board? [Sir A. STEPHEN: A Board to report on laws that are sadly wanted.] The hon. member said nothing about this Board before. [Sir A. STEPHEN: It is required.] No doubt many things were required. He could understand his hon. friend finding fault with our legislation if he were moving about the Board he spoke of, but there was not a word about Boards in the resolutions. Whether it was desirable to take this step, he very much doubted. At the time the Attorney-General ceased to be a member of the Cabinet a Minister of Justice was appointed. He confessed that he was not strongly in favour of the appointment, and he was not one of those who were responsible for the proposal; but at the time the proposal was made it was thought the Minister for Justice would relieve the Attorney-General of many of his duties. He greatly doubted whether the Parliament would have consented to the appointment of a Minister of Justice if it had not been proposed of the same time, to abolish the office of Solicitor-General. But, if this proposition were carried, we should have a Minister of Justice, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General. He did not think that would be wise. He was not prepared to assent to it, and, therefore, he moved the previous question, not desiring, considering the short time the Government had been in office, to undertake to deal with the question during the present session.

Mr. BUTLER did not think the resolutions moved by his hon. and learned friend were open to the objection taken to them, that they were not fit to be introduced into this House, or indeed that they would be more properly introduced in the Lower House, because they were not voting an expenditure of public money. They were asked to vote an opinion which might lead to the expenditure of public money; they were discussing an idea which they considered might be embodied in a useful public measure. If their functions were so curtailed that they could not do such a thing as that, even though it should eventually lead to a public expenditure, what remained to them would hardly be worth keeping. The hon. member (Sir John Robertson) then went into a question which he did not think had anything to do with these resolutions, namely, whether the Attorney-General was to be a member of the Cabinet or not, or a member of the Executive or not. [Mr. SAMUEL: It was mentioned in the speech.] He thought it was a question entirely beyond the resolutions, and he would just remark upon it that the opinion having been once expressed by the House that the Attorney-General should not be a member of the Executive—not of the Cabinet—it was acted upon for some time, but latterly the House had been got to reverse that opinion. But, after all, the duties attendant upon the Attorney-General's being a member of the Executive Council or of the Cabinet were not a very heavy portion of his duties as Attorney-General. The hon. gentleman had also gone into another matter which he did not think very pertinent to the resolutions. He spoke of there being a Minister of Justice, and of its not being likely that a Solicitor-General would be appointed in addition to the Minister of Justice. It might be that he would not be appointed in addition, or it might be that the Parliament would think it advisable to appoint him in addition; but that was not the question. The question was whether it was desirable where legal matters were to be dealt with to have a lawyer or a layman, and the other House might see fit to retrace its steps and appoint a Solicitor-General in place of a Minister of Justice. He knew very well how it came about that a Minister of Justice was appointed instead of a Solicitor-General. When there were frequent changes of Ministers, it was found sometimes very inconvenient indeed to have to go and seek the services of two barristers as members of the Ministry; and, accordingly, it was determined to have only one, and to substitute, if need be, a layman in place of the other. The obvious remedy for all that was this, not to have the Solicitor-General—or call him by any name you pleased—not to have him a political officer—not to have him going in and out with every Ministry—but to have him a permanent officer; and then all that would be required would be to have one one particular law officer appointed in the formation of each Ministry, namely, the Attorney-General. This was no new idea of his. As a member of the Lower House, he always admitted that it was very undesirable and inconvenient to be seeking two lawyers to assist in forming every new Administration, and he again and again recommended that the proper remedy for this state of things was to appoint the Solicitor-General a permanent and non-political officer. The second resolution did not go far enough for his idea, or meet the practical difficulty of the case. He would say, not that the appointment *may* be non-political, but that it *must* be non-political. Another reason, apart from the inconvenience of Governments, was the great inconvenience and derangement caused in the Crown law offices, by the frequent shifting of the two officers in charge and bringing in new men without any one there to carry on the course of business; so that, in this view, it was necessary to have a non-political and permanent officer who could devote all his time to the work, and who would be infinitely more useful than a layman who did not understand the administration of justice practically. The last proposition related to the work that should be done by the Attorney-General. The hon. gentleman (Sir John Robertson) was wrong in supposing that the Crown Prosecutors relieved the Attorney-General of any of his duties. They only prosecuted in places where the Attorney-General would never have to prosecute. The duties of the office, at the time he was Attorney-General, were almost overwhelming, and he believed that they had increased considerably since then. He attended in some degree to his private practice, but the duties of the Attorney-Generalship were so heavy indeed that the discharge of them greatly impaired his private practice. It might be said that the Attorney-General, being paid to discharge his public duties, ought to give up his private practice. But with such a condition men of large experience at the bar would not, as a rule, accept the office. And was it desirable that the great questions which had to be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion—questions concerning the Government in all its departments—questions concerning life and death sometimes—questions concerning great matters of property—that they should be entrusted to some gentleman, who had such little experience or practice at the bar that it was worth his while to give up his practice for the time being, to accept the salary of the Attorney-General. Yet, as a general rule, that would be the result, and no result could be more undesirable than to have a person with so little experience giving his opinion upon questions concerning almost the destiny of the country. If the work was so great when there were two law officers, how much greater must it be now, when there is only one. He did not understand how one gentleman could do it. The result of his experience—and he was assisted by a Solicitor-General— was this, that no inducement in public affairs that could possibly be mentioned would induce him to undergo the same labour again. Now he would explain to the hon. member (Sir John Robertson) what he seemed to misapprehend. While he did the Attorney-General's work, he also tried to do the work which the hon. member Sir Alfred Stephen said had been neglected in this country, and he tried to do it without a Board. There had been a Commission whose labours he found to be of great advantage when he took up the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill. It was an utter mistake to say that it was not part of the Attorney-General's duty to look after the amendments and improvements of the law. What on earth could his duties as Minister be, if he neglected such a duty as that? The fact was this, that we were a quarter of a century—indeed in some matters, we were half a century behind the improvements in legislation in England. We were a quarter of a century behind many of the palpable improvements not only in England but in the colonies; and in point of fact for the last twenty-five years he might say that no large and beneficial act of law reform that had been adopted in the mother country had been adopted here. We were pulling along with the wretched old system of equity practice that ought to have been abolished a quarter of a century ago. We were falling behind in common law procedure, which had not been improved upon for fifteen years or more, and so also with criminal statutes and decisions and laws which were scattered in every way, while they had been codified in England, and brought into an intelligible form. While he was Attorney-General, with the aid of an efficient Parliamentary draftsman, he got several law reforms into shape, and introduced them. The Criminal Law Consolidation Bill he got three parts through the other House, the Equity Practice Bill he got carried through the second reading, and he had a fellow bill for the simplification of the common law in preparation. That was part of the Attorney-General's duty, if he could do it. He ceased to be Attorney-General, and no Solicitor-General had been appointed, and from that time not only had there not been any new legislation, but the legislation which then partly passed had been allowed to drop. There was in this no blame to the gentlemen who succeeded him; they had duties too extensive for them to discharge. He did not say he had done better than had been done since. Without the assistance a Solicitor-General could give, nothing of the kind could possibly be done by the Attorney-General. The other duties were heavy. A hitch arose in the Treasury, another in the Lands Department, and in the latter office a hitch often gave rise to difficult questions, not decided by the Court or considered before, as in the case of the 31st clause. Away they went to the Attorney-General. Then the Governor might have questions referred to him from England. Then the officer was overwhelmed with duties. He thought a step was now taken in the right direction by affirming the desirability of reviving the office of Solicitor-General. He would support a bill for making the office permanent and non-political. The substance of the resolutions he took to be that in those functions entrusted to the Attorney-General which related to the Administration, he should have the assistance of a Solicitor-General, and that proposition he affirmed most earnestly mainly from experience, and also from that which he knew was the real state of the case if he had not been in the office of Attorney-General.

Mr. HOLT was sorry that the representative of the Government should attempt to stifle such a question as this by moving the previous question. The office of Minister of Justice and Education might be invaluable, but it should be instituted by bill, and the duties should be defined. Who knew what the duties of the Minister for Education and Justice were. What had such Ministers done for the colony. One of the most useful hard-worked offices, that of Solicitor-General, was abolished, and these resolutions went to affirm the expediency of its reinstatement. The motion of the Representative of the Government was not treating the House with proper respect in reference to such an important question. The Solicitor-Generalship was appointed under the Constitution Act, and it ought not to be abolished except by Act of Parliament. He hoped Sir John Robertson would withdraw his motion and take the sense of the House on the resolutions. He (Mr. Holt) had proposed to move an amendment on the resolutions to the effect that the office of Minister of Justice and Education should be abolished. The office of Minister of Justice in France extended its functions and influence to all parts of the country, but it would not do so here if squatters or men of business filled the office. It ought to be filled by such men as ex-Judges or ex-Chief Justices, and at a liberal salary equal to that of the Premier, if not higher. He ought to see that justice throughout the country was equitably administered.

Mr. FOSTER agreed heartily in the main principles of the resolutions. He could not say he entirely agreed in all their details, nor did he think it desirable at present to go into them, for the object was not to make a law, but to give a general expression of the opinion of the House, which he trusted would be found of some value. He could not agree with the Representative of the Government in thinking that such an expression of opinion on a matter of this kind affected the Constitution of the country. It seemed one of the most apt cases of the exercise of its powers. With respect to the office of Attorney-General, he thought that for some years back the importance of that office had been lost sight of by those in power. To such an extent did that appear to him to be the case, that when he was asked to take office he felt a difficulty that would have been insuperable only that he was promised that steps should be taken to remove the slur cast upon the office by depriving the officer of a place in the Executive Council. The dignity of the office was of the greatest importance, and ought to be maintained. The office had been considered to be properly treated by being salaried with £1600 a year, rather than included under Ministers and as part of the Government of the country. Very few men would willingly accept a salaried office of £1500 a year liable to go out with the Government, or at any rate very few who were competent to fulfil the duties of the office, and if they did so, it must be with some special motive. So entirely did he agree with the general principles of the resolutions that when the late Government left office he had been prepared to introduce a bill to carry out the objects of these resolutions. This appeared essential to the maintenance of the usefulness of the office of Attorney-General to the community. If the Attorney-General was to do justice to the colony and to himself it was essential that he should have opportunity of considering the opinions he was obliged to give, and be able to compass the work that came under his hand in a reasonable manner without the hurry and bustle that in the present state of things must exist. As had been said by the Representative of the Government, the Attorney-General in England was not a member of the Cabinet, and if he were offered a salary equal to that received by other Ministers of the Crown, and was at the same time expected to give up his practice, the Attorneys-General of England would be men very different from the distinguished lawyers who had occupied that position. The Attorney-General's salary was above that of the Premier in the first instance, and in addition he was so assisted by other officers in the discharge of his duties that he had an opportunity of carrying on the exercise of his profession as if he did not occupy the office. Consequently the best lawyers felt it the highest honour they could attain to to accept the office, although the officer was not a Minister of the Crown. Therefore there was no analogy between the position of the Attorney-General in this colony and that of the Attorney-General in England. Nor was it likely that there would be for a long time to come. There was no officer here corresponding with the Lord Chancellor, and that had a material influence upon the position the Attorney-General occupied here. He (Mr. Foster) believed that the duties required of an Attorney-General could not be performed with justice to himself and to the country without some such assistance as that proposed in these resolutions. He believed that they were performed at a sacrifice of the individual, and at a loss to the country, under the present existing state of things. An officer receiving £1000 a-year, and removable with the Government, could not be a very material assistance to the Attorney-General. An officer should be appointed to relieve the Attorney-General of the more pressing duties performed by him, and which did not appear the most peculiar to his position. He agreed with Sir Alfred Stephen that it would be well to entrust this officer with the duties of Public Prosecutor; but he (Mr. Foster) thought it would be matter for consideration that the Attorney-General's responsibility for the duties of the office should not cease. If it did the Solicitor-General would be the most irresponsible man in any community in the world. But it was merely matter of detail in the introduction of a bill which should meet the requirements of the case. Although he did not agree with every detail of the resolutions, he felt compelled to support them, and it he had any difficulty in doing so it would be removed by the course taken by the Representative of the Government in moving the previous question, to support which would be equivalent to voting against the resolutions.

Mr. DE SALIS said that, after the explanation just given, he would be happy to support the resolutions. If the appointment of twenty Solicitors-General and twenty Attorneys-General would bring about a reform of the law, he would cheerfully vote for them.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL intended to oppose the resolutions, and to vote for the previous question. He thought the matter was one which should be left entirely in the hands of the Government, who ought best to know whether a Solicitor-General was required.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN replied.

The previous questin was negatived, on division, as follows:—

AYES, 9.

A. Stephen	Marks	E. K. Cox
Foster	G. H. Cox	Holt } Tellers.
Darley	Macleay	Butler } Tellers.

NOES, 7.

J. Robertson	J. Campbell	Grahame
Docker	White	Samuel } Tellers.
		Thornton } Tellers.

The resolutions were passed without division.

FELONS APPREHENSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of this bill.

Clause 1 was proposed.

Mr. DARLEY repeated the explanation already given by him in regard to the amendments.

Sir JOHN HAY said he had before been under the apprehension that some confusion would arise from the reference of the provisions of the one clause to the other, and he admitted that some amendment was requisite.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN thought the necessary alteration might have been made in a much simpler way.

The clause as read was agreed to.

Clause 3, "Act how cited," was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the House without amendment, and the report was adopted.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

IMPOUNDING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into committee to further consider this bill in detail.

Clause 2, "Owner of impounded cattle may complain against damages or impounding."

Mr. DARLEY said he would withdraw the amendment he had moved on a previous occasion for the omission of certain words. Since the bill had been previously considered certain matters had been brought under his notice affecting those interested in pastoral pursuits. Under the Impounding Act a system of black mail had sprung up. In some cases bulls principally were driven away from the station on which they were depasturing to other land and then impounded, and they could not be released until the full penalty of £5 per head had been paid. In one case that had come under his notice no less than 2600 cattle had been driven away and impounded from one gentleman's run, and the land off which they had been impounded had not been taken up for settlement at all. But he did not think for all that that the proposed remedy would accomplish what was desired, but if hon. members thought so he was quite willing to allow the residue of the clause to pass. He would recommend that the 31st clause of the Impounding Act should be repealed, and that a clause should be framed specially to meet the circumstances.

Leave was given to withdraw the amendment, and the clause was then agreed to as follows:—

"In case the owner of any animal impounded shall dispute the damages claimed, or if the owner of any entire horse or bull impounded, and for which special damages are claimed under the thirty-first section of the said Act shall dispute that any such damages did or could accrue from the trespass of such entire horse or bull, he may in any such case make his complaint in manner hereinafter provided, and may either allow the animal to remain in the pound or pay to the poundkeeper the pound fees and charges demandable by him as well as the damages claimed (if any) and release the animal, and in either case shall give the poundkeeper notice in writing of his intention to complain, and upon receipt of such notice the poundkeeper shall not pay over any such damages (if any), but keep the same in his possession until the decision of the justices shall be made known to him in manner, or until the expiration of the time hereinafter mentioned."

Clause 3. "Proceedings at hearing of complaint against damages or impounding, when upheld."

Mr. DARLEY moved the omission of certain words.

Mr. WHITE did not see that the proposed omission would affect the matter. Wherever a question of title arose, the jurisdiction of the justice was ousted.

Mr. DARLEY said the omission was to bring the third clause into conformity with the second.

After some remarks by Sir JOHN HAY and Sir ALFRED STEPHEN,

Mr. FOSTER proposed a proviso at the end of the clause with regard to titles to land coming in.

At the end of the clause the following words were added, "Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to give jurisdiction to any justices in any matter where the title to land is in question."

Clause 4, "Steps to be taken if complaint dismissed," was verbally amended and agreed to.

Clauses 5, "How poundkeepers to act on non-receipt of order after notice of intention to complain has been lodged;" and 6, "Special damages for trespass of entire horse, &c., not chargeable," were agreed to without amendment.

Clause 7. "Poundkeepers, &c., punishable for certain acts or neglect."

Mr. DARLEY objected to this clause, on the ground of the indefiniteness of the offences that were to be punishable. The clause was not required.

Mr. G. H. COX agreed that the clause was unnecessary. The clause was negatived.

Clauses 7, "Poundkeeper, &c., punishable for certain acts or neglect;" 8, "Leaving open gates, &c., or causing trespass;" 9, "Impounder to furnish certain particulars;" and 11, "Animals on their way to pounds, &c., may be released," were amended and agreed to.

Clauses 10. "Poundkeeper acting contrary to certain provisions guilty of an offence," and 12, "How costs and expenses to be recovered," were omitted.

The following new clauses were agreed to:—

"12. No charge for the sustenance of animals which shall have been impounded shall be paid to the poundkeeper for the day on which the same are so impounded, unless such animals shall have been impounded and sent out to pasture before three p.m. of that day; nor shall such charge be payable for the day on which the animals are released, if the same are released before 9 a.m. of that day.

"13. The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint inspectors of pounds, who shall, subject to the provisions of this and the principal Act and under the instructions of the Minister, have the supervision and control of such pounds and poundkeepers as may from time to time by notice in the *Gazette* be committed to their charge, and such inspector may enter at any time on any land to inspect any animals impounded or detained for the purpose of being impounded, and any person refusing to allow an inspector to enter as aforesaid, or hindering or impeding him in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10."

The preamble and title were agreed to, and the Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill to the House with amendments.

The bill was recommitted, to amend clause 2, by the insertion of words previously omitted.

The bill was reported, with further amendments. The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill was fixed an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House, at seventeen minutes past 10 o'clock, adjourned to Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past four o'clock.

MOORE'S ESTATE BILL.

The SPEAKER intimated that the Governor had assented to this bill.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

The SPEAKER intimated this bill had been assented to by the Governor.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, gave information concerning rent on land in the occupation of Mr. J. Tyson.

Mr. WINDEYER, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, said he would on the following day give an opinion as to the legality of persons, other than those to whom Volunteer land orders were granted, taking up land in virtue of being holders of such Volunteer land orders.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Teece, said instructions had been issued for the proclamation in future of boundaries of permanent as well as temporary commons.

Mr. SUTTOR, in reply to Mr. Dangar, said plans had been approved of for additions to court-houses and lockup, respectively at Bingera and Warialda, and tenders were about to be invited for the Warialda work. Tenders would shortly be invited for additions to the court-house at Bingera. Plans for additions to the court-house and lockup at Warialda had only recently been approved of and authority given for defraying the cost. A form of notice for inviting tenders for the work had been forwarded for insertion in the *Government Gazette*. Courts of Quarter Sessions were proclaimed to be holden at Bingera on May 2 and October 31 next, and at Warialda on May 5 and November 3 next. District Courts were notified to be holden at Bingera on May 2 and October 31 next, and at Warialda on May 5 and November 3 next.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. J. Davies, said the number of men of all ranks who joined the military forces under the new regulations were 1214, out of 1790 on the Estimates. 1374 men remained on the roll on January 1, 1879, since which some left. The precise number could not be ascertained without the delay of some days, the returns for the current quarter not being due until the end of the present month. The strength of the Permanent Force, including officers, at the present time, was 351. The cost per head per year for each memmber of the force, including rations, &c, was about £97.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, said the only contract out of three referred to by the hon. member finally measured and a settlement made with the contractor for it was No. 1, from Goulburn to Yass, Mr. Daniel Williams, contractor. The estimated amount of the original tender was £194,766 6s. 1d., but that did not include the cost of straightening rails, boxing up roads, station arrangements at Gunning and Yass, and platforms, sidings, and water supply at Goulburn, Fish River, and Yass. Those additional items cost nearly £23,000. The balance was made up by extra earthworks, bridges, &c. The amount paid to Mr. Williams under his contract was £247,646 0s. 5d. The cost of contracts from Goulburn to Wagga, Bathurst to Orange, and Murrurundi to Tamworth could not be given until the work in connection with them had been finally measured and the contractor's accounts settled.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said an offer had been accepted for rails for the tramway from Redfern into the city. Enquiry would be made as to the quantity of old material—condemned rails and scrap iron at Newcastle and Honeysuckle Point—since the last sale, and would be disposed of by tender or sold at auction.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said he would see that enquiry was made as to Captain Byrnes, of the Parramatta Volunteers, holding in his possession moneys, which in the case of other companies had been ratably divided between the members connected with the old Force.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. Coonan, said tenders for a railway station at Dubbo would be invited the following month. A plan for a post and telegraph office, at Coonamble, was under consideration, and if approved of tenders for the building would be invited without delay. The railway to Shepherd's Creek, on the Wellington route, could not be opened in time for the Exhibition without the consent of the contractor, with whom there had not been time to communicate.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Dangar, gave information concerning a selection of Mrs. M. A. Hall, Bingera, and a man named Waters paying a deposit on land.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. W. C. Browne, said the offices of certain coal managers adjoining the Custom House at Newcastle had been removed. Land elsewhere had been leased to the managers for offices.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. W. C. Browne, gave information concerning salaries and allowances to inspectors of permanent ways.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. W. C. Browne, said delay in the erection of police barracks at Singleton was caused by the contractor having to make bricks for the work and obtaining an extension of time for the purpose. The site for the building was purchased on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police.

PETITION.

Mr. GREVILLE presented a petition from inhabitants of Braidwood in favour of the construction of a railway from Goulburn to Cooma, via Braidwood.

The petition was received.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Sir HENRY PARKES, with the concurrence of the House, desired to move that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson on his departure from the colony; and that such committee consist of Mr. Lackey, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Stephen Brown, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Cohen, and the mover.

Mr. M'ELHONE: I object.

Sir HENRY PARKES hoped the hon. member would withdraw his objection. It really could do no good whatever, except to cause delay.

Mr. M'ELHONE still objected.

PAPERS.

Mr. HOSKINS laid on the table an abstract of Crown lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes.

Mr. F. SUTTOR laid on the table a return showing the number of convictions for vagrancy at the Central and Water Police Courts from June, 1877, with the ages of the prisoners, and the names of the magistrates in each case.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

GOVERNMENT STORES: PRIVILEGE.

Mr. COPELAND was sorry to have to move the adjournment of the House. He should not have adopted this course this evening or it would be too late. He alluded to the contracts for rations for the gaols and the training ship Vernon, more particularly, and which he understood would be accepted to-morrow. [Mr. WATSON: The contracts have been accepted.] What he had to say might have some effect on the acceptance of future contracts. There was a certain amount of money voted on the Estimates for rations for the officers of the Vernon. For the captain £100 was allowed in addition to his salary. £60 was allowed to the mate and schoolmasters for rations and quarters. Now, according to the contract, rations were supplied to these gentlemen at the rate of 6d. per day, which would amount to £9 2s. 6d. in the year. He should like to know whether it was a fair thing to give these gentlemen provisions at this rate. Either the sum placed on the Estimate was altogether too large, or the rations were altogether inadequate. These gentlemen had, in fact, to find themselves with rations out of their own salaries, thus reducing these to a very great extent. But this was not the worst part of the affair. The men could get other food, but the boys on board the vessel could not. The boys were not criminal, but simply vagrants, and were entitled to be treated on a more liberal scale. For instance, the first item on the contract was supplied to them at 1 1-16d. per lb., while to the troops the contract price was 2 3-16d. Flour was supplied to the boys at a farthing per lb., while to the troops it was supplied at the rate of 1½d. Fresh beef was supplied at the rate of 1-16d. per lb. to the boys. It was perfectly absurd to suppose that beef could be contracted for at that price. For the troops the contract price for mutton was 4¼d. per lb. Salt beef was supplied at 1-16d. to the boys, and fresh mutton at ½d. per lb. But the most singular thing was that the girls at Biloela had rations supplied on a different scale. Bread was supplied to them at 2d., and meat at 4½d. per lb. Surely they had a right to give the boys as good meat as the girls. The food that was supplied at the low rates on board the Vernon was utterly unfit for use. From these facts it was evident that in some cases the contractor got a liberal [illegible] for some provisions while in others the prices were such that proper food could not be supplied at a profit to the contractor.

Mr. WATSON regretted that the hon. gentlemen did not bring this matter before the House before the tenders were accepted. He believed that the difference in the rates arose in this way. The contractors had got to know what goods were required. Such as were not much required they put down at a low price. Other goods they put down at a very fair profit. The absurdly low prices of some things had the effect of bringing down the quotations for the whole of the goods. Some other observations made by the hon. gentlemen were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. FITZPATRICK made some remarks, which were totally inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. M'ELHONE was quite sure the present Colonial Treasurer was the right person to deal with these matters, being a business man. He had been on board the Vernon himself and the late master, Captain Mein, showed him a quantity of bread which he was compelled to send back as unfit for human food. He had been told that the business people of Balmain declined to supply anything to the ship, for the reason that they could not afford to keep out of their money for several months, so that the captain had a difficulty in getting a proper article to replace that which was rejected. He was certain there was something radically wrong about these contracts. The contracts were often got up in such a way as to mislead the honest contractor, and play into the hands of the dishonest contractor. (Hear, hear.) Information was evidently given by some person in the Government Stores department of the articles that were likely to be required, and the contractor tendered for these articles at a price far above the real value, while he tendered for the articles that he knew were not likely to be required at a price ridiculously low. He saw there that the price of meat to the soldiers was put down at 4½d. per lb. It was the same price to the hospital, and 6d. without bone. But there was a class of meat sold at Glebe Island known by the name of lumpers, very inferior meat indeed, and it could be bought by the carcase at 9d. and 1s. a piece. This was the class of meat supplied to the Vernon—

A voice in the stranger's gallery: Its a lie.

Mr. M'ELHONE: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kidman has called me a liar from the gallery.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have no power except to order him to be put out.

Several hon. members: He is out.

Mr. M'ELHONE said advisedly that the present price of prime beef on the island was 1½d. per pound for hind quarters, and 1¼d. for fore-quarters. But on the other hand you could buy inferior meat for ½d., and get carcases of beef for £1. He had even known it sold for 10s. And you could buy hundreds and hundreds of carcases of sheep on Glebe Island for 1s., and he had known it to be sold for less. That was the class of meat supplied to the gaols and public institutions. When the wholesale price of meat was 1½d. a pound how was it possible for any honest contractor to supply it at 1-16d per lb. He noticed that the price of beef and pork for the gaol at Parramatta was 1-16d. per lb., while the wholesale price of pork was 4d. or 5d. The price charged for the meat supplied to the soldiers was 4½d. a pound. Did not that show of itself that there was something wrong? The soldiers had some one to look after them, but anything was good enough for the unfortunate boys on the Vernon. Mr. Kidman had virtually had a monopoly of this trade for years, and he had received compensation from two Governments to the amount of some £3000, which he believed it had been got by a sham cry. It was a boast made by these people that it did not matter what price they tendered at. Honest people had no chance to compete against Mr. Kidman. He was sure he had only to call the Treasurer's attention to these matters, and if that gentleman found anything wrong he would punish the guilty parties. Government contracts should in all cases be adhered to, and these allowances ought not to be made. The contracts could always be broken off with three months' notice on either side. No department required so much to be inquired into by a Royal Commission as this one of Government contracts. (Hear, hear.) If there was a department where the public was being robbed right and left, it was the Government Stores of the country. (Hear, hear.) He did not think Mr. Kidman was likely to get any compensation out of the present Treasurer, and it was men of business, like Mr. Watson and Mr. Stuart, who were the right men to fill such a position. The same thing was going on with regard to bread as meat. He found that the bread supplied to the soldiers was charged 2½d. a lb. That was a good deal above the market price. [An hon. member: "What is the price of bread supplied to the gaols?"] One and one sixteenth of a penny; and the second quality was 1-16th of a penny—some stuff which he supposed a man would hardly give to his pig. If a Royal Commission was wanted to inquire into the Lands Department, there was far more need for one to inquire into the Stores Department. (Cheers.) It was monstrous that poor children should be starved to death or kept alive by food which was unfit for human consumption.

Sir HENRY PARKES had no idea that the hon. member was going to speak so long or he should have interrupted him before, to bring forward a subject which transcended in importance that under discussion. We were sitting here under the constitution of the country when, upon an hon. member making an allegation with which he had nothing to do, a person well known in the community, who was largely dependent for his prosperity from the contracts given to him by the Government, shouted from our gallery that the allegation of the hon. member was "a lie!" If this was to be allowed, we had better close our doors. (Cheers.) Surely there must be some power even without a Privilege Act, to suppress violence of this sort. He appealed to Mr. Speaker, whether this person could not be brought into custody, and brought before the established tribunals, to say what course ought to be taken under the circumstances.

Mr. SPEAKER: I feel considerable difficulty in answering the hon. member's question. I have no hesitation in saying that a very great breach of the privileges of Parliament has been committed; but I am not aware that the Speaker has any other power than that of expulsion. In the House of Commons there would be no difficulty in dealing with a breach of privilege such as this. The Sergeant-at-Arms would have instantly apprehended the offender, and he would have been brought before the House in custody; but I do not think that this House has any authority to deal summarily with offenders in this way. I at once ordered the expulsion of the person who committed the disorder, and he was put out. I do not say, however, that some course may not be adopted to bring this person before the tribunals of the country; and, perhaps, the House may, by resolution, direct that the Attorney-General shall take whatever action may be found expedient.

Sir HENRY PARKES said that although, unfortunately, the House was not clothed with the powers and privileges upon which they ought to act on the occasion of an outrage such as this, he felt sure that within the common law of the country there must be some power to punish the infraction of order which had taken place, and he, therefore, moved,—"That the Attorney-General be instructed to take proceedings against Charles Kidman for the outrage committed in the Legislative Assembly Chamber this day, by exclaiming in the midst of the deliberations of the said Assembly, 'It is a lie.'"

Mr. WINDEYER said that this occurrence showed the necessity of clothing the House with powers against persons who chose to insult the House in this way. As far as the law allowed he would take such proceedings as would bring this person to justice. The language, he thought, came within the provisions of the Vagrant Act, as being language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and this Chamber was within the meaning of the law—a public place—a public place for the highest possible purposes.

Captain ONSLOW thought the House would be committing a great blunder by proceeding in this way. It would be found that we could do no more than make ourselves a laughing-stock. He would much rather see the matter referred to the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. GARRETT said that the fact that there was a bill before the Chamber to define our privileges was the strongest possible proof that we could only be regarded as a legally constituted public meeting, and that our powers were limited to expulsion. Let the hon. member insulted take action if he chose, but if we passed this resoluteon we should simply expose our weakness.

Mr. GREENWOOD thought the resolution was only calculated to bring the House into contempt. Was the Attorney-General to prosecute in the name of the House or of the member for the Upper Hunter? He objected to the privileges of Parliament reduced to the low standard of a public meeting. The best thing we could do was to let the matter pass until we could get the Privileges Bill. The only effect of any proceedings would be to show the necessity for this bill.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that the indignation of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General had got the better of their judgment. No one could regret more than he the outrage which had been committed, and our inability to punish it. But were the House going to descend to guard their privileges by instructing the Attorney-General to take the offender to the police office, in the name of John M'Elhone, under the Vagrant Act, and get him fined £5? To do that would be to degrade the House. The offender was in the gallery, and the member for the Upper Hunter was on the floor of the House when the words were uttered, which were calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. It might be that two magistrates who were not deeply impressed with the dignity of Parliament would fine this gentleman 10s. for the provocation offered to John M'Elhone. He did not want to vote against the motion. Unless we could get a Privileges Bill, we must exclude strangers from the House.

Mr. CAMERON said that it was due to ourselves that we should pass this resolution, if only as a record of our indignation at an outrage of this sort. The hon. member might find some section under which the matter might be reached, and their deliberations prevented from being disturbed until the Privileges Bill was passed. He should feel it his duty to vote for the resolution, so that a record of the expression of the House on the subject might be secured.

Mr. HOSKINS thought the House would make itself ridiculous and be worthy of the contempt of people outside if it allowed such a wanton insult to be inflicted on it without taking some notice of it. Was it to be tolerated that a person should say of a member that he was a liar without notice being taken of the fact. If the views of his hon. friend the member for Newtown were accepted, Parliament was not more privileged than any ordinary meeting. [Captain ONSLOW: Stop his contracts; that's the way to deal with him.] If any person created a disturbance at a public meeting, persons holding the meeting—the chairman—could have him ejected and committed to custody. The House if it took no notice of that person Kidman would admit that it was not vested with the same privileges and powers enjoyed by a chairman of a public meeting. It ought to take some notice of the matter, even if it did not appear desirable to request the Attorney-General to prosecute the person. What would be the end of the affair if it was allowed to pass unnoticed? Persons in the gallery—perhaps more indiscreet than Kidman would—because a member considered it his duty to comment on any person who had contracts with the Government, such person having done something to entitle the member to refer to his conduct—feel themselves priviliged to insult the House. They might deride a member, and the House therefore ought to approve of a motion expressing its condemnation of such conduct, and express its opinion upon the necessity for having the Parliamentary Privileges Bill passed. He hoped at all events the House would not call for a division upon the resolution, but that it would by its vote show that it would not allow such a matter as that under discussion to pass without some notice being taken of it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, whose voice was faintly heard in the gallery, was understood to say that the House possessed no authority in the present instance beyond that of any gathering for legal purposes, and that was to exclude an offender. It had excluded the offender in the present instance, and what more could it do? As far as the House could take notice of the matter, it had done so. It was a most unpardonable offence, and the more so as it was committed by a man of respectability, but it would be of no service to pass a resolution in favour of a movement the House knew could not be taken. The best way to deal with such a matter would be to accept a moderate Privileges Bill, such as the other Chamber would concur in, and which would give the House ample power for the purpose.

Mr. LEARY said he thought the resolution very properly worded, and that it would be a very good thing if the House could decide whether persons could go to the Chamber and commit outrages. He was inclined to think that the inherent rights of the highest institution in the land gave the House great power to deal with such cases. He trusted there would be no division on the resolution.

Mr. TERRY said that if the House passed the resolution it would make itself ridiculous. What would be done if the Attorney-General moved in the matter? If the hon. member (Mr. M'Elhone) said in a court that the words were not sufficient to provoke a breach of the peace, the case would be dismissed; and if he said they were, possibly a fine of 5s. or 10s. would be inflicted. The only way to punish such people would be to pass the bill before Parliament in regard to its privileges. Mr. M'Elhone was the only person who could lay an information in the matter, and if he did not do so it would fall through. What was the use of Parliament sinking so low as to order an Attorney-General to commence proceedings in a Police Court.

Mr. COPELAND trusted that hon. members would make a clear distinction between the remarks of the Attorney-General and the motion before the House. There was nothing in the motion stating that action should be taken in the Police Court or any other court. The question as to what course the Attorney-General should take was left open, and no doubt that hon. gentleman would be able to see a way other than that which he had alluded to. He trusted that the motion would be passed, without division, for the honour of the Chamber. (Hear, hear.) It was a rather strange circumstance that this person (Mr. Kidman) should be in the gallery. The paper was sent to him (Mr. Copeland) only this afternoon, and Mr. M'Elhone and Mr. Taylor were the only persons who had the slightest knowledge of the action he intended to take, in moving the adjournment of the House. It seemed very strange, therefore, that this contractor should appear half an hour afterwards in the House. Spiritism or some other ism would seem to have been at work. The hon. member, Mr. M'Elhone, was in his place in the Chamber, but he did not see the hon. member for Parramatta, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. WINDEYER, in explanation, made some remarks, which were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. STUART said this case appeared to him of very much higher importance than one to be dealt with by a police office. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him to be a case of intimidation, of obstruction given to hon. members in this House in the discharge of the high duties in which they were engaged. One step further, and an hon. member might be brow beaten in the House upon the most important questions. It was not a case in which the hon. member for the Upper Hunter might fear any evil happening to himself at a certain time, but it was a case tending to prevent an hon. member from stating what he believed to be the particular view of the matter which he was discussing. (Hear, hear.) It was monstrous that such a thing should be allowed, and he could not believe that the law was so impotent as some hon. members seemed to think. (Hear, hear.) The matter was of such high importance that at all events we should understand really what the position was, and whether we had or had not power to do anything. (Hear, hear.) The only objection he had to the motion was that it contained direct instructions to the Attorney-General to take proceedings, and he would like the motion amended, so that the matter should be referred to the law officers of the Crown for report as to whether any and what proceedings could be taken. It would be better in a matter of grave importance like this to proceed leisurely, so that we could understand what we were doing.

Mr. SHEPHERD hoped the Government would accept the suggestion made by the hon. member, Mr. Stuart. It would not be consistent with the dignity of this House to go into the Police Court, and if we could not take any other course we must wait until the Privileges Bill was passed. It seemed to him that the principal object that the House should have in view was to mark our sense of what had taken place rather than to punish the offender. The proper course to take was to refer the matter to the law officers of the Crown for report.

Mr. JACOB said that on the understanding that the motion would be amended in the way suggested by Mr. Stuart, he should feel it his duty to vote for it, but he must be satisfied, also, that if the Attorney-General did not find a way of dealing with the offender other than by the Vagrant Act that hon. gentleman would not resort to that Act. It was but right, considering the offence committed, that the House should show that it was sensible of the dignity of its position.

Mr. BURNS said he would vote for the motion with no limitation as to punishment. The case of Mr. Macpherson, so frequently quoted, was one entirely different from that under the consideration of the House; it was a question of disorder in the House, and the Supreme Court was invoked to interfere with the House in its own proceedings.

Mr. GREVILLE said this question was being discussed in a manner degrading to this House. Immediately this insult was given the House should have risen as one man, and authorised the Speaker to give the offender in charge. We could then have maintained our authority afterwards, and the man could have remained in custody until he had purged himself of the gross offence he had committed. Whenever occasion had arisen for such a step the House of Commons had taken action, and justified its action afterwards.

Dr. BOWKER did not agree with the last speaker that we, the Legislative Assembly, should take a certain course, and then afterwards inquire whether it was legal or not. It was quite out of the question also for this House to at once make a law. He thought with other hon. members, that such a motion as that before the House would not, without amendment, meet the case at all. He thought, from the observations they had heard, that the proceedings under the Vagrant Act against this person would be quite inadequate to maintain the dignity of the House. He agreed with Mr. Stuart. What they wanted to know was whether they had this power or not; and, if they had not got it, to show to the country that they were determined to have it. To give effect to these views, he moved as an amendment,—"That the matter be referred to the law officers of the Crown, to report whether any and what proceedings should be taken."

Mr. BARBOUR seconded the amendment.

Mr. M'ELHONE thought the Speaker could have at once taken steps to arrest Mr. Kidman. The question as to whether they had any privileges had never been tried. Eminent lawyers had considered they had. He did not feel the insult to himself, but the Speaker he thought, to preserve the dignity of the House, should have arrested Mr. Kidman, and he supposed that the House would have protected Mr. Speaker in that course.

Sir HENRY PARKES said that he wished to state at once that he could not accept the amendment on the resolution that he had the honour to submit, and which, occupying the place he did, he thought it was his duty to submit. (Cheers.) He thought that unless he took a very objectionable course he was entitled to the support of this House. (Cheers.) This was not a case for verbal amendments. A member who for the time being was charged with preserving the order of the House, was really entitled to the support of hon. members. (Cheers.) He framed this motion in a mandatory spirit advisedly, because that was most in accordance with the spirit of Parliamentary right and privilege. And he threw the obligation upon whom? Not the law officers of the Crown, but upon a member of the Government, who was also a member of this House, and directly responsible to every one of the members. He threw the obligation upon him, and if this member, for the time being having the character of the House in his custody, saw that he could not proceed with the matter with advantage and dignity, it would be his duty to come down here to make an explanation to the House, and then he should advise that he be relieved from the instruction and that the House should absolve him by specific resolution. They must have the power. And the only way at all events was to assert this sense of power to protect themselves by placing upon record a resolution which would properly express their indignation at the outrage that had been inflicted upon them. He asked nothing outside the law. If it should be discovered after diligent search by the Attorney-General that they had not the power of protecting themselves from this outrage, then they had overwhelming evidence why they should have it at once. (Cheers.) And for that reason he hoped the House would support him on this occasion. (Cheers.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK, whose remarks at first were inaudible, said that if the hon. member meant simply that he was going to ask this House to take power in the way in which the House of Commons took it, he should divide the House against him. The bill which had been dealt with in the other Chamber would cover this insult most abundantly. They had in what had occurred only another proof of how wildly the House acted under the influence of some passion. They had no privileges beyond the walls of this House, and they had a decision from the Bench to that effect. And he would ask the Premier whether he was not wrong in instructing the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General was not an officer of this House, and why then instruct him? If the Attorney-General were to be instructed it should be by address to the

(Continued on Page 6.)

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432513

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 13.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Holden, from Moruya 11th instant. Passengers—Miss Sexton, Mrs. Amsar, Messrs. Molesworth, Risbey, Alben, and 12 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

New England (s.), 400 tons, Captain Mann, from Grafton 12th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Sorensen and 7 in the steerage. C. and N. R. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 14.

Sir I. Newton, Wotonga (s), for Noumea; Princess Louise, for Solomon Islands; Heath, for Townsville; Prima Donna, Pioneer, for Newcastle; Cheviot (s.), for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 13.

Collaroy (s.), from Newcastle, with 60 bales wool, 5 bales hay, 200 sacks corn, 16 calves, 30 hides, 10 sacks bones, 60 boxes soap, and sundries; Colonist, Alert, and Scotia, from Newcastle, with 570 tons coal; Merksworth (s), from Bulli, with 300 tons coal; Ne Oblie (s.), from Coal Cliff, with 215 tons coal; Saucy Jack, from Richmond River, with 102,900 feet timber; Ada, from Cape Hawke, with 21,000 feet timber; Emily Miller and Ann, from Port Stephens, with 27,500 feet timber, 1800 palings, 44 bags maize, 17 bags fish; Shamrock, from Brisbane Water, with 16 beams, 7 logs, 6000 palings; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 230 bales hay, 20 bales wool, 430 cases meat, 370 hides, 12 casks tallow, 31 bags potatoes, 14 bags maize, 20 coops poultry, 18 cases eggs, 150 lambs, 40 pigs, 4 horses, 1 donkey, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 13.

Colonist, Alert, Merksworth (s.), and Scotia, for Newcastle; Ne Oblie (s.), for Coal Cliff; Ada, for Cape Hawke; Mary Ann, for Shoalhaven; Jessie Spiers, for Clyde River; Emily Miller, and Ann, for Port Stephens; Shamrock, for Brisbane Water; Brilliant, for Cape Byron.

IMPORTS.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

Ex Avoca (s.): 1 case watches, jewellery, and silver—Hardy, Brothers, 13, Hunter-street.

Ex Garonne: 3 cases electroplate, &c.—Hardy, Brothers, 13 Hunter-street.

EXPORTS.—March 12.

Leichardt (s.), for Brisbane and Rockhampton: 339 packages wines and spirits, 142 packages beer, 62 packages tobacco, 4 packages cigars, 30 cases 7 half-barrels salmon, 113 packages tea, 20 cases jam, 5 cases pepper, 9 cases oatmeal, 29 cases cheese, 1 roll belting, 10 boxes cornflour, 5 half-barrels apples, 32 boxes raisins, 20 boxes candles, 3 casks vinegar, 6 cases sago, 1 cask herrings, 25 cases kerosene, 2 cases fruits, 1 bale bags, 1 bale paper, 1 case nails, 22 drums 1 cask 1 keg and 1 case oil, 4 cases matches, 6 cases chairs, 2 crates earthenware, 4 boxes maizena, 16 bags 4 casks peas, 2 doors, 1 case confectionery, 25 bags onions, 255 bags potatoes, 2 cases macaroni, 7 bags 2 packages seed, 3 cases books, 1 case piano, 2 cases sewing-machines, 1 case saddlery, 2 bags fish, 4 cases glass, 4 packages furniture, 20 drums tar, 61 bars and bundles iron, 2 cases cutlery, 3 bales hops, 14 trunks boots, 1 case machinery, 2 nests baskets, 2 bundles brooms, 1 bale hair, 140 bags rice, 8 packages saddletrees, 280 coils 4 bundles wire, 20 cases acid, 10 boxes tin plates, 2 cases 16 bags bacon, 3 kegs barley, 156 bags oats, 6 cases drugs, 18 kegs butter, 1 bale canvas, 12 dray-boxes, 2 cases biscuits, 1 case drapery, 339 cases fruit, and sundries.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 13: Gunga (s.), 798 tons, Captain Saunders, for Levuka: Border Chief, ship, 1069 tons, Captain Leslie, for London.

The John Penn (s.), from Moruya 11th instant. She reports moderate east and north-east weather throughout. Her cargo consists of 900 cheeses, 22 bags bark, 112 bags bacon, 2 cases eggs, 1 bag wool, 150 bags potatoes, 13 hides, 15 kegs butter.

The New England (s.) left Grafton at 6 a.m. on the 12th, crossed the bar at 1.10 p.m. same day, arrived at Sydney at 6 p.m. on the 13th, having experienced variable breezes and fine weather throughout the passage. Her cargo comprises 600 bags maize, 7 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, 31 bales wool, 23 hides, 69 bags tin ore, 45 hogsheads tallow, 13 bags bones, 55 bales sheepskins, 16 cases extract, 154 mats sugar, 58 bags oysters, 278 bunches bananas, 17 cases goods, 4 cases porter, 2 hogsheads ale, 24 pigs, 1 cask beeswax, 4 bags 1 tierce tobacco, 1 parcel gold, 1 cask herrings, 1 bag hair, 35 packages sundries.

The locomotives and tenders, ex Colorado, from New York, belonging to the New South Wales Government, have been safely landed. They are very heavy engines, weighing about 56 tons each, including tender, &c. The Government contracted with Messrs. James C. Lloyd and Co. for the discharging of the same.

The Easby (s.) left Port Chalmers at 4.30 p.m. on 5th instant, reached Lyttelton at noon on the 6th, took in thirty-five passengers and three racehorses, left at 4.30 same day, arrived at Wellington at 10 a.m. on the 7th, landed passengers and horses and left again at 3.30, had fine weather in Cook's Straits, passed Cape Farewell at 6 a.m. on the 8th, had light variables and smooth sea across, and arrived at Newcastle at 7 a.m. on the 13th. The Easby takes a full cargo of coal for Mr. W. Howard Smith, of Melbourne. The following is a list of her passengers—Miss M'Lauchlan, Miss Ashcroft, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Ashcroft, Dr. Farrari, Messrs. Barton, Keer, Lewis, Gorden, Cuthburt, Hay, Duff, and 36 in the steerage.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.—Syria (s.), from London; Haab, from Calcutta; Ly-ee-Moon (s.), from Sydney.

Arrival of the Steamship Syria at Melbourne.—The steamship Syria, which made a venture to this port last year from London, and then went on to China, arrived yesterday on her second visit. On this occasion she has also come by the Suez Canal, and a portion of her freight being for South Australia, she called in at Adelaide en route. Captain Johnson reports leaving the dock on January 11, and proceeding as far as Gravesend. In consequence of very thick foggy weather, however, the Syria did not reach the Downs until January 13, and she remained there until 11 a.m. on January 14. Coming down Channel was tedious work, and careful navigation and slow steaming were rendered imperative by reason of the dense fog, and the wind blowing a fresh gale from S.W. Strong westerly and S.W. gales with a very high cross sea were encountered until entering the Straits of Gibraltar on January 20. Thence the Syria had a fair run to Malta, which was reached at midnight on January 24. A quantity of coal was taken in, and the voyage resumed at half-past 2 p.m. next day. The Syria arrived at Port Said on January 29, and entered the Suez Canal at 7 o'clock next morning. She left Suez at 2 p.m. on January 31, and had moderate weather down the Red Sea, reaching Aden on the 6th ultimo. More coal was taken in, and the Syria started on her voyage again at 6 p.m. same day, Cape Guardafui being passed at noon next day. Strong easterly winds were then fallen in with to the equator, which was crossed in lon. 67 deg. East. The S.E. trades were found in lat. 7 deg. S., and strong winds were carried across the Indian Ocean as far as Cape Leuwin, which was passed on the 2nd instant. There was also a very heavy swell from S.E. all the time, but from the Leuwin the steamer had light variable winds and fine weather until passing Cape Borda. The Syria arrived at the Semaphore, Port Adelaide, at 6 a.m. on the 7th instant, and after discharge of cargo left again at half-past 3 p.m. on the 8th instant. Cape Otway was passed at 7 a.m. yesterday, and the heads were entered at 1 p.m., the bay being reached shortly before 4 p.m. The Syria has brought a large consignment of valuable horned stock for Mr. William M'Culloch, of Glenroy. The animals have arrived in splendid order and condition. The Syria, after discharging cargo at the Sandridge railway pier, will proceed to Sydney.—*Argus*, March 11.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.—Iris, Kalahome, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Chittagong, for Mauritius; James Woodburn, for Newcastle.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Newcastle.—Arrivals: March 12, Wodonga (s.), from Sydney; 13th, Easby (s.), from Wellington. Departures: March 12, Catherine Agnes, Martha, Ellen, Prompt, Nile, for Sydney; 13th, General Butler, for San Francisco, with 1650 tons coal; Marie, Gem, Ariel, Noumea, for Sydney.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: March 12, Prince Victor, Olivia Davis from Newcastle. Departures: March 12, Ly-ee-Moon (s.), for Sydney. Emily, for Newcastle.

Adelaide.—Arrivals: March 12, City of Madrid, from London; John Elder (s.), from Plymouth. Departures: March 12, Ridgepark, for Sydney; March 13, Rodney, for London.

Brisbane.—Departure: March 12, Katoomba (s.), for Sydney.

Clarence Heads.—Arrival: March 13, City of Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
March 13.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Fine.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto.

High water, at Fort Denison, March 14— — a.m.; 12.22 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.—March 13.

South Australia: Generally cloudy, with falling barometers; raining at Alice Springs last night, amount 0·30; Port Darwin, squally, rain 1.52 inches. Victoria: Generally cloudy; Melbourne, showery last night and this morning, rain 0·25; Cape Otway, thunderstorm last night, now gloomy, rain 0·24; Portland, lightning S.W. last night, now cloudy, rain 0·04; Wilson's Promontory, storms last night, now light rain, amount 0.25. New South Wales: Fine, hot generally, barometers falling, light rain at Albury and Cooma; sea rough at Clarence River, weather unsettled. River Darling, at Wilcannia, 7 feet above summer level; ditto, at Menindie, 4 inches above summer level; at Pooncarie, at summer level; Murray and Darling, at Wentworth, 2 feet 6 inches above summer level; Murrumbidgee, at Hay, 6 inches above summer level; ditto, at Balranald, 2 feet 8 inches above summer level; ditto, at Euston, 2 feet 1 inch above summer level. Queensland: Brisbane, fine, clear, rain 0.01; Cape Moreton, E., fine, moderate swell from S.E.; Rockhampton, fine, clearing in S.E.; Cooktown, 29·86., 86°, S.E., 13, overcast and threatening, rain, 0.15. 3 p.m. Observations.—Victoria: Melbourne, barometer 29·64, strong northerly hot wind, squally; Portland, W., 40, squally, with rain, sea smooth; Cape Otway, W., 8, cloudy, sea smooth; Wilson's Promontory, N.E., 28, gloomy, sea smooth. New South Wales: Wentworth, S.E., cloudy, 86°; Deniliquin, N., cloudy, 81°; Albury, N.E., raining, 57°; Goulburn, N.W., fine, 78°; Forbes, calm, cloudy, 81°: Eden, N.E., 14, cloudy, little East sea; Moruya, no report; Cape George, N.E., 30, threatening change, sea smooth; Sydney, barometer fallen to 29·95, fine, but threatening change, E.N.E., 14, temperature 75°; Newcastle, N.E., 20, hazy, sea smooth; Port Macquarie, E.N.E., fine, sea smooth; Clarence River, S.E., 20, cloudy, heavy sea.

Astronomical Memoranda for March 14.—Sun rises at 5.59, sets at 6.19; moon rises at 10.31 p.m., sets at 11.49 a.m.; Mercury, 5.30 a.m. & 6.40 p.m.; Venus, 7.51 a.m., 7.21 p.m.; Mars, 1.29 a.m., 3.31 p.m.; Jupiter, 3.57 a.m., 8.7 p.m.; Saturn, 6.37 a.m., 6.57 p.m. Full moon, 8th; new moon, 23rd.

THE MAILS.

The Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—Overland, daily, Friday excepted, at 6 p.m.

For Adelaide.—Overland, via Melbourne, daily, Friday excepted, at 6 p.m.

For Hobart Town and Launceston.—Overland to Melbourne, and thence per steamer, daily, Friday excepted, at 6 p.m.

For Ulladulla and Clyde.—By the Hunter (s.), this day, at 8.30 a.m.

For Noumea (New Caledonia).—By the Wotonga (s.), this day, at 9 a.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Cheviot (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Grafton.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.; and the City of Grafton (s.), on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

For Auckland and all New Zealand Ports.—By the Tararua (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

For Gosford.—By the Pelican (s.), on Saturday, at 5.30 p.m.; and on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Brisbane and all the Northern Ports of Queensland.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Monday, at 3.30 p.m.

For Richmond River.—By the Richmond, (s.), on Monday, at 5 p.m.

For Macleay River.—By the Tinonee (s.), on Monday, at 8 p.m.

For Brisbane, Maryborough, and Rockhampton.—By the Derwent (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER ASSAM FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails, containing letters, packets, and newspapers, will be made up at this Office, and forwarded per Avoca (s.), to Melbourne, on Wednesday, March 19. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.

Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.

Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, March 12th, 1879.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening.

The Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	959	19	5
Wine (still)	141	14	9
— (sparkling)	0	12	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	81	5	0
— (in bottle)	88	7	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	59	12	0
Cigars	2	1	3
Tea	79	2	9
Sugar (unrefined)	85	0	0
Rice	13	9	6
Dried fruits	86	3	8
Malt	48	15	0
Hops	9	17	6
Specific duty	207	0	11
Pilotage	9	16	0
Harbour and light dues	3	11	8
Total	£1825	8	5

The advanced prices asked for investments which have been most salable in the Stock and Share market this week does not suit buyers' ideas, and the only transaction reported to-day was Bank of New South Wales shares at 48. City are held for 10½, and Commercial for 95. Joint Stock wanted at 13, sellers at 13½. Mercantile had buyers at 4⅝, and were offered at 5. New South Wales inquired for at 48, and held for 10s. advance. Buyers of New Zealand, fully paid, at 18¼; holders asking 18⅝. National of Queensland had buyers at 5⅝, sellers at 5⅞. No alteration in debentures. Insurance shares quiet. Accident wanted at 11d., and Australian Fire at 5s. 3d.; City had buyers at 1s. 9d., sellers at 2s.; General, sellers at 54s.; Mercantile wanted at 1s. 10d., offered at 2s. 2d.; New South Wales and Pacific at 36s.; Sydney Fire inquired for at 60s., sellers at 65s.; Sydney Marine, buyers at 22s. 6d., sellers at 24s.; United, buyers at 26s. 6d., sellers at 28s. Gaslight, fully paid, firm at 11½ buyers, and offered at 12; new issue, buyers at 4, sellers at 4½. Sydney Exchange held for 7½. Shale Oil wanted at 12s., sellers at 13s. Volunteer land orders not offered below 88. In Mining, there were sellers of Bulli Coal at 13½, Wallsend at 15¼, Waratah at 7; and Great Cobar Copper at 7s. 6d.

Victorian statistics show that the farmers of that colony are pushing wheat to market in larger quantities than they have in former years, and up to Saturday last the deliveries have increased to the extent of 22,522 bags wheat, and nearly 20,000 bags of flour, as compared with the first ten weeks of 1878. A quantity of wheat is going forward to England, and some has found its way to this market, but we have not heard of any sales here. The latest quotations in Melbourne are 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d., and in South Australia 4s. 7d. to 4s. 10d. A shipment of New Zealand wheat came to hand recently and is on the market. There is a fair export demand for maize, and prices are steady. At auction, this morning, Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb sold a shipment of Oregon bulk salmon at 3d., and 1-lb. at 5s., both duty paid and with all faults. This low price indicates the state of the market. A parcel which changed hands lately has been shipped to Melbourne. Liquors are quiet at late quotations. Bottled ales and large contents geneva continue scarce and dear. In metals we hear of sheet lead being forced off at lower rates, and all descriptions of iron are difficult to move at anything like a profit.

French official statistics state that the total vintage of 1878 was 48,720,553 hectolitres, a decrease of 7,684,810 hectolitres as compared with 1877, and of over 8,000,000 hectolitres on the yearly average since 1869. The acreage under vines has been reduced from 2,446,872 hectares in 1874 to 2,295,989 hectares in 1878. This represents a difference of over 300,000 acres.

The changes which have taken place in the English markets during the latter half of 1878 have attracted considerable attention in London and other commercial centres. In the early part of July the following were average quotations: Copper, £64; wheat, 46s.; cotton, 6⅛d.; good Australian greasy wool, 10d.; Mauritius sugar, £25 10s.; coffee, 76s.; tea, 9d.; tallow, 38s. At the close of December, copper was worth £58 15s.; wheat, 40s. 11d.; cotton, 5¼d.; wool, 9d.; Mauritius sugar, £24 15s.; coffee, 67s.; tea, 7½d.; tallow, 36s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.

Consols, 96¾; bank rate of discount, 3 per cent.; market rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Australian tallow: best beef, 33s. 6d.; best mutton, 35s.

Tin: Straits, £64; Australian, £64. Copper: Burra, £62 10s.; Wallaroo, £63 10s.

Wheat: Adelaide, 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. Flour: Adelaide, 31s.

Six per cent. Tasmanian loan (1893-1901), £114; Four per cent. New South Wales Loan (1903-1905, £99; Four per cent. Victorian Loan (1899-1901), £94 10s.; Five per cent. New South Wales Loan, with 2 per cent. annual drawings (1874-1898), £106; Five per cent. Victorian Loan (1894), 107; Five per cent. New South Wales Loan (1888-1902), £108.

At the wool sale to-day, 7900 bales were offered and business chiefly done in greasy qualities.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

S. PROCTER.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Wood; at Mart, at 12, Pigs, Calves, &c.; at 2, Dairy Produce, Hides, Tallow, &c.

ELLIS and CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 12.30, Dairy Produce; at 4, Hides, Tallow, &c.

WELLS and SMITH.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Wood; at Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Calves, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce; at 2, Fruit, &c.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at 3, Hair, &c.

G. COULTER.—At the Corporation Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Calves.

W. INGLIS.—At his Mart, at 11.30, Poultry; at 12, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

MORT and CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at 3, Horns, &c.

DENT and HOSKIN.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Wood.

H. S. GIBSON.—At his Bazaar, at —, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Schooner Superior.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Wines, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Furniture, Framework, &c.

J. RODD.—At the Rooms, at 11, Furniture and Effects; at 11.30, Sponges, &c.; at 12, Oleographs, Chromos, &c.

PIATT and RODD.—On the premises, Sydenham Cottage, Marrickville, at 11, Cottage, Land, Household Furniture and Effects, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.—At the Rooms, at 11.30, Houses, Surry Hills, Albion Estate; Land, Darlinghurst, Paddington, Petersham, St. Peter's, Botany Bay, Hunter's Hill, Lane Cover River; House and Land, Woollahra.

BRUNKER and WOLFE.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 12, Tareela Station.

A. MOORE and CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Jewellery, Watches, Clothing, &c.

H. PALMER.—On the premises, Sydenham Villa, Marrickville, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Sussex and Mill streets, at 3, Building Materials.

ROBERTS and ROYER.—At their Yards, at 11.30, Calves, Pigs, Potatoes, &c.

C. MOORE and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sheetings, Tents, Carpets, Mats, &c.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11, Pigs.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 10, Watches, Jewellery, &c.; at 2, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Stationery, &c.

WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Old Tom, Wines, Corks, Fruits, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10·30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at 11, Wheat; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11, Sheep, Calves, &c.

France and Tunis.—The Bey of Tunis being desirous of affording a proof of the feelings of conciliation and friendship which he entertains towards France, has charged one of his Directors of Foreign Affairs to proceed to Paris for the purpose of arranging the difference which has arisen between the Governments of France and Tunis with reference to Count de Sancy. A later telegram states that the note addressed by France to the Tunisian Government in reference to the affair of Count Sancy, was delivered to the Bey on the 6th instant. The interval of forty-eight hours which was granted to the latter to consider his reply, expired to-day. There is, however, reason to believe that the Bey will give the satisfaction demanded by the French Government, although no solution of the matter has yet been arrived at officially. On the 9th January Ben Ismail, Prime Minister of the Regency of Tunis, went in full uniform, and accompanied by a numerous suite, to make apologies in the name of the Bey to the French Consul-General. The latter, who was surrounded by the staff of the Consulate, and by the officers of the French man-of-war stationed at Tunis, received Ben Ismail in public audience, and accepted the apologies tendered to his Government. The *Gaulois* suggests that the Prime Minister having been sent on this mission was to spare the Bey the humiliation of asking pardon of the French Government in person.

Special Advertisements.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, BREWERS, GINGERBEER MANUFACTURERS, and others.

The Sale of OLD TOM, SHERRIES, PORTS, COLONIAL WINES, GINGERBEER CORKS, SODA CORKS, FRENCH FRUITS will take place at our Rooms, 422, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 o'clock.

WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO., Auctioneers, 422, George-street.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE, CLOSE SATURDAY, 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES, DENISON HOUSE.

£75,000 DRAPERY, TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, FOUR SHILLINGS IN £ FOR CASH.

LAST OPPORTUNITY. THOMPSON and GILES.

THIS DAY, FURNITURE SALE, &c., AT Sydenham Villa, Sydenham Road, Marrickville, by HENRY PALMER.

ROGERS' AMERICAN STATUARY, FROM 65s per group. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:—"MY CHILDREN prefer REDGATE'S Patent Meal. Health greatly improved."

TRANCE LECTURE, SUNDAY, THEATRE ROYAL. "BLOTS ON HISTORY," No. 1. See Lectures.

COMET OIL.

The NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE and OIL CO. desire to call the attention of the trade and consumers to the quality of the "Comet" Oil they are now manufacturing, which for its BURNING QUALITIES, ILLUMINATING POWER, and SAFETY has never been equalled by previous manufacture or importation.

The attention of the trade is invited to the advantages they have in purchasing the Company's Oil, which are—storage free of expense, and delivery in lots of 25 cases, as required, within the city; and otherwise on more liberal terms than it is possible to obtain elsewhere.

JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., General Manager. Company's Office, 3, Hunter-street, Sydney, 13th March, 1879.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, PITT and Hunter streets. Capital, £250,000. Reserves, £50,000. Unlimited liability of shareholders.

FIRE risks accepted at premiums as LOW as those of any other office.

EARLY CLOSING. EDWARD ARNOLD and CO., General Drapers, 115 and 117, Oxford-street, Sydney, beg respectfully to intimate that from this date their ESTABLISHMENT will be closed every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, at SIX O'CLOCK.

March 10, 1879.

W. T. ANGUS, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY BUILDER and IMPORTER. 183 and 185, Castlereagh-st.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALVANIZED Iron Merchants, 483, George-st., near Bathurst-st.

M'EWAN'S ALE, NEW BREW.

For SALE, by the undersigned, in trade parcels, M'Ewan's bulk, new brew, now landing.

YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

NEW PATNA RICE, FINEST TABLE. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

Anyone detected buying or selling, either retail or wholesale, any brand of Schnapps, being a colourable imitation or counterfeit of the above will be instantly proceeded against.

SALT SALMON, BARRELS AND HALF-barrels, just landed in prime condition, ex Bothwell Castle, now ready for delivery.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

LIVERPOOL RACES MONDAY next, St. PATRICK'S DAY.

RATION CONGOUS.—4800 HALF-CHESTS AND Boxes, now landed, ex St. Idene. Specially selected for strength.

LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

GOOD COUNTRY BUSINESS IN THE MARKET. See "Businesses for Sale" Column.

J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., George and Wynyard streets.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" are requested to furnish their Quarterly Statement of Accounts previous to the 18th December, 1878.

PRIZE POEM.

PREMIUM—ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons desire to obtain for publication in the *Sydney Morning Herald* a poem to fitly celebrate the opening of the forthcoming International Exhibition in Sydney. As an encouragement to literary talent and an incentive to the production of a composition having special reference and worthy to do honour to what will be the first Great International Exhibition in Australia, they offer a premium of One Hundred Guineas for the best original poem on this interesting and important epoch in our colonial history. The competition is open to all the world and will close on the 31st July next.

Each poem sent for competition must be addressed "Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons, *Herald* Office, Sydney, New South Wales." It must be distinguished by a *nom de plume*, or motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope with the same *nom de plume*, or motto, outside, and enclosing the name and address of the author.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, March 10, 1879.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	2, 10	Lost and Found	1
Apartments, Board, and Residence	10	Machinery	9
Auction Sales	9	Meetings	1
Births, Marriages, Deaths	1	Medicals, Chemicals, &c.	8
Books, Publications, &c.	1	Miscellaneous	10
Borough Council Notices	8	Musical Instruments	10
Building Materials	9	Personal	1
Business Announcements	1	Produce and Provisions	8
Business Cards	1	Professional, Trades, &c.—Wanted	10
Businesses for Sale	8	Public Notices	8
Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.	8	Public Companies	9
Educational	1	Religious Announcements	1
Funerals	10	Servants Wanted	10
Furniture, &c.	9	Shipping Announcements	1
General Merchandise	10	Situations Wanted	10
Government Notices	9	Stock, Shares, and Money	8
Horses and Vehicles	8	Stock and Stations	8
Horticultural, Farming, &c.	9	Tenders	1
Houses and Land for Sale	10	To Let—Houses, &c.	10
International Exhibition	1	Volunteer Notices	1
Lectures	1		

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR EUROPE.

The summary of Colonial news for transmission to Europe via Galle by the Royal mail steamship Assam, will be published in this journal on Tuesday, 18th instant. Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk of the counter on Monday. Our friends in the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Tuesday morning's mail.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Sir John Robertson laid on the table abstracts of Crown lands reserved from sale for public purposes.

Messages were received from the Governor, notifying that his Excellency had assented to the Birds and Animals Protection Bill, and to the Moore's Estate Bill.

A petition, presented by Mr. White from stockholders and others engaged in pastoral pursuits, in favour of the Impounding Act Amendment Bill, was received.

On the motion of Sir John Robertson, a committee was appointed to draw up an address to Sir Hercules Robinson on his departure from the colony.

The committee retired and drew up an address which was adopted by the House, and it was ordered that such address be presented at Government House on Wednesday next.

Sir John Robertson asked leave to bring in without notice, a bill to amend the Felons Apprehension Act. He explained that the amendment was necessary in a reference from one clause to another, so as to admit of the application of the Act to outlaws of other colonies, otherwise the Act in that respect would be inoperative.

Leave being given, the bill was brought in and preventive standing orders were suspended in order that the bill might pass through all its stages in the course of the present sittings.

The bill was read the second time, passed through all its other stages without amendment, and was sent for the concurrence of the Assembly.

Sir Alfred Stephen moved a series of resolutions affirming the expediency of reviving the office of Solicitor-General. He pointed out that the duties of the Attorney-General were too onerous, and that the assistance of the second law officer was requisite to enable the Attorney-General to attend to necessary legislative reforms.

Sir John Robertson explained the circumstances relating to the suspension of the office of Solicitor-General, and said the matter could scarcely be dealt with this session, and he moved the previous question.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Holt supported the resolutions.

The previous question was resolved in the affirmative, and the resolutions were agreed to without division.

The House went into committee on the Impounding Act Amendment Bill. The bill passed through committee with several material amendments, including the addition of new clauses. The bill was recommitted to further amend clause 2, by the insertion of words previously omitted. The bill was reported with further amendments, and the report was adopted.

The House, at seventeen minutes past 10 o'clock, adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Questions were asked by Messrs. M'Elhone, Teece, Dangar, J. Davies, Cameron, Taylor, Coonan, and W. C. Browne, and answered by Ministers.

Sir Henry Parkes moved for a select committee to prepare an address to his Excellency upon his departure from the colony.

Mr. M'Elhone objected to the motion without notice, whereupon Sir Henry Parkes gave notice for to-day.

Mr. Copeland moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the contracts for rations for the gaols and other public institutions. In regard to the training ship Vernon, £100 per annum was allowed for rations and quarters, and £60 to the schoolmaster and one or two other officers. This was quite inadequate, and he knew the rations supplied were unfit for use. The rations for the boys were equally unfit for use. Bread for the Vernon was supplied at half the price charged for the troops, and meat at one-sixtieth the price. He instanced many similar differences between several articles in the different public institutions.

Mr. Watson said the contract was taken as a whole, and then the prices were afterwards adjusted by the contractor among the different articles so as to make the particulars equal to the total. He promised to look into the matter.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was certain Dr. Evans would not permit the Vernon boys to eat meat unfit for human food.

Mr. M'Elhone said the contracts were got up in such a way as to foil honest tenderers and throw the contracts into the hands of dishonest speculators.

At this point, Mr. Kidman, who was sitting in the strangers' gallery, called out "it is a lie," and on Mr. M'Elhone calling attention to this offence Mr. Kidman was removed from the gallery.

Mr. M'Elhone continued giving particulars from the contract list in proof of his assertion.

Sir Henry Parkes was compelled to call attention to the interruption from the gallery. A large Government contractor had insulted the House from the gallery, and he appealed to the Speaker whether the House could not vindicate itself.

The Speaker said at home the offender would have been taken into custody, and brought before the bar of the House, but he was not sure that he could do more than he had done in ordering the expulsion of the offender.

Sir Henry Parkes felt sure there was some power at common law for punishing this outrage. He, therefore, moved a resolution, instructing the Attorney-General to take proceedings.

Mr. Windeyer resented the insult keenly, and, if the House agreed to the motion, he should obey it. The words were calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and might be dealt with in that way.

Captain Onslow feared this motion would merely bring the House into contempt.

Mr. Garrett said the fact that a bill was before Parliament conferring additional powers upon both Houses proved the weakness of that House in dealing with a case like this.

Mr. Greenwood feared there was no power to prosecute under this resolution. Mr. M'Elhone might prosecute the offender on the plea that his language incited him to break the peace, but could that House? What we wanted was the Privileges Bill now before the other House.

Mr. W. C. Browne sustained this view of the case. John M'Elhone might obtain 10s. damages for the offence, but was that a sufficient vindication of Parliament?

Mr. Cameron could not help thinking that this gross insult to Parliament was indictable under some statute or other. But at least the resolution should be passed, if only to mark the sense entertained by the House of such an offence, and to show the need of the Privileges Bill.

Mr. Hoskins contended that any public meeting could punish an offence like this, and surely the Parliament of the country ought to vindicate its right to uninterrupted and free discussion.

Mr. Fitzpatrick held that the House by excluding the offender had exhausted its power. He resented the insult that had been offered that House, but he deprecated any attempt to put them in a false and undignified position.

Mr. Leary did not think any harm could ensue from instructing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings. He was not sure that the law did not provide some adequate punishment.

Mr. Terry felt that the resolution would make the House ridiculous, for all they could get was a ten shillings penalty.

Mr. Copeland said the resolution did not necessitate proceedings to be taken in the Police Court, and he felt sure there was a better way.

Mr. Stuart regarded this as a case of intimidation. A step further, and members would be browbeaten, and prevented from discharging their duties. He suggested an amendment of the resolution to the effect that the matter be referred to the law officers of the Crown for determination as to what proceedings should be taken.

Mr. Shepherd recommended this amendment rather than having to resort to the Vagrant Act.

Mr. Jacob would vote for the amendment, but not for the original motion.

Mr. Burns would support the Government in any form of proceedings necessary to vindicate the privileges of that House.

Mr. Greville was indignant at the insult offered to Parliament, and trusted their privileges would not be permitted to be so wantonly contemned.

Dr. Bowker moved the amendment suggested by Mr. Stuart, referring the question to the law officers of the Crown.

After further debate by Sir Henry Parkes, and Messrs. M'Elhone, Fitzpatrick, Garrett, Terry, and Burns, the amendment was withdrawn and the motion agreed to without division.

Mr. Shepherd, on the motion for adjournment being resumed, referred to the difficulty of getting a suitable site for a post-office at Molong.

Sir Henry Parkes said action had already been taken in the matter. In regard to the inferiority of food supplied to the Vernon, he was on board on Saturday, and found the food such as any man might partake of.

Mr. O'Connor confirmed the statement from his personal knowledge. He also referred to the employment of butchers on Sundays, and assailed the practice as a wrong to the men. Why was not the Police Act enforced?

Mr. Burns said collusion between contractors and officers of departments could be prevented by the Government publishing proper information. He also explained the action he had taken in regard to the Molong post-office.

Mr. W. Davies said that whoever made up the contracts was no judge of value. He gave instances of the differences of price charged by the same contractor to different institutions, and of the differences between that and the price in open market.

Captain Onslow regarded the charges made that night as grave enough to call for a most searching inquiry. He also called attention to the use of a stamp by the Governor in signing legal documents.

Sir Henry Parkes explained that the stamp was not an ordinary lithograph. It was under lock and key and could not be removed from the colony. An ink had been discovered that would bear washing without obliteration, and that was now being used.

Mr. Greenwood understood that an investigation was now going on in regard to the stores department. He hoped it would be most thorough, and, if so, it would save the country thousands of pounds every year.

Mr. Jacob wished to correct a misreport in regard to his speech of the previous evening referring to the character of our seamen.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

On the motion of Sir Henry Parkes a select committee was appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency upon his departure from the colony. The address was brought up and read by the clerk of the House. On its adoption being moved by Sir Henry Parkes,

Mr. M'Elhone took exception to the flattering terms of the address. The Governor had paid too much attention to racing. He had not used well his power of granting a dissolution, and was better fitted to govern a Crown colony than a constitutional one like this.

A division was called for without further debate, and the address was agreed to by 41 to 2.

Mr. M'Elhone moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the division that had been taken. He had heard many who had voted for the address say what he had done, and was continuing when the Speaker ruled him out of order.

The House went into committee to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to amend the Patent Law. The expediency was affirmed, the resolution reported to the House, and the bill read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Windeyer the additional Judge Bill was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for Tuesday next.

The House went into committee to consider the expediency of bringing in the Sydney Tram-road Bill.

Mr. Lackey explained its provisions. The tramway would be from the Redfern terminus to Hunter-street. The traffic had outgrown existing provisions for it. If the railway could be completed in time for the Exhibition, that would be best, but there was no possibility of that. The new form of tramway would be adopted in accordance with European and American precedents. The line would cross Belmore Park, and go straight along Elizabeth-street to Hunter-street. The motor would be steam. The rail would be the Larsen one. The capital required was estimated at £11,000, including rolling-stock; the working expenses at £4562, and the revenue at £11,406, which would leave a net profit of £6278. When the railway was completed the tramway would be taken up.

Mr. Fitzpatrick did not think the Exhibition would remain open long, and the influx of visitors would be chiefly from inland. For so temporary a purpose he held that the £11,000 would be wasteful. He was opposed to the whole system of tramways, and did not think the new improvements would make them tolerable. For one thing there would be no room for luggage in the cars, and people would still prefer cabs and omnibuses.

Mr. Hoskins asked how the existing means of conveyance could accommodate even the large influx from the interior. Already they were insufficient, and were we to stand helplessly by in view of the approaching Exhibition. The old Sydney tramway had failed because of its bad construction, but the Larsen rail had everywhere succeeded. Every principal city and town in the world was now adopting tramways for speed, cheapness, and convenience. There was no intention to make the tramway a substitute for the railway, which would be pushed on with all expedition.

Mr. Macintosh did not agree with the reasons of the last speaker, but still should support the bill for other reasons, which seemed to him sufficient.

Mr. Garrett had travelled in cars in England and the States, and said they were now a necessity of civilisation in all large towns. Once let this tramway be laid, and the public would never allow it to be taken up.

Mr. Lucas did not wonder that the old tramway failed; but that was no argument against the new one, constructed after a model which was succeeding universally.

Mr. Burns had seen tramways in work in New Zealand and they did not interfere with the ordinary traffic, but were a great convenience. With the understanding that this bill would not cause delay in constructing the railway, he should support it.

Mr. Day was sure that this scheme would be a great benefit to Sydney and to visitors from the country.

Mr. Badgery would oppose the proposal. It would be dangerous to the ordinary traffic, and wasteful of the public money.

Mr. W. Davies contended that as the accommodation was insufficient for the traffic now, we had no help for it but to construct the tramway in view of the Exhibition.

Mr. M'Elhone said the old tramway drove all the traffic from Pitt-street, and he was afraid to trust the new one.

Mr. J. Davies would oppose this project. We wanted a railway into the city with all speed, and not this temporary provision, which would be a waste of money.

Mr. Murphy also would oppose this scheme as useless extravagance.

Mr. Robbey was of opinion that proof had been given in favour of the tramway, and he should vote for it.

Captain Onslow would support the scheme both for its own sake and for the sake of the Exhibition.

The resolution was affirmed on division by 31 to 10, reported to the House, the bill read a first time, and the second reading appointed for next Thursday.

The Felons Apprehension Declaratory Bill was received from the other Chamber, and read a first time.

The Committee was resumed on the Chinese Immigration Bill at clause 12.

After debate by Sir Henry Parkes, and Messrs. Jacob, Windeyer, Onslow, Fitzpatrick, Terry, and Garrett, the clause was amended, two new clauses added, and the bill reported.

The House adjourned at fifteen minutes past midnight until 4 o'clock this afternoon (Friday).

More distinctly perhaps than before, the speech of Sir John Robertson disclosed that the extreme measure of privilege on which the Assembly insists, is wanted in order to curb the criticisms of the Press. Not for himself, indeed, is this protection required. As he truly says he has been before the public for thirty-five years, and during all that time has been exposed to public criticism, and yet has never sought to sue any one for libel. So vigorous a political boxer indeed, and one so fond of an upstanding fight, would have demeaned himself if he had asked that his antagonist should have his hands bound. He can give a blow quite as hard as any he has had to stand, and if the account between himself and the Press were fairly squared, there would not be much balance to his credit. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that he should say that he would be ashamed to ask for protection for himself. Then, why should he ask for it for others? Why is he to assume that other members are less large-minded and tolerant than he? This is certainly no compliment.

But we are not aware that during all those thirty-five years, the Press has said anything of Sir John Robertson that went beyond the limits of fair criticism. So far as we can call to mind, the Press has not been sued by him, for this reason, among others, viz., that nothing has been said against him in which a suit could be rationally founded. At any rate nothing has ever been adduced in this discussion which could be pointed to as having justified a suit. It is possible, therefore, that the comparative exemption of the Press from libel actions may be due quite as much to its own moderation as to the self-restraint of members of Parliament, and the gratitude of the Press may be fitly proportioned.

Sir John Robertson says that there are constituencies whose representatives are "brutally assailed" by people out of doors, and that Parliament ought to have the power to protect its members. Now if that was a true statement of the case, we should have expected that some instances of these brutal assaults would have been adduced in proof of the necessity of protection; and secondly that when the bill was demanded on behalf of the constituencies, who were injured by the wrong done to their representatives, some proof should have been adduced that any constituency had felt itself wronged in the matter and had sought for relief. What would be thought of a barrister in the Supreme Court who should rest the case of his client on broad assertions of wrong done and reparation demanded, and then never adduce a tittle of evidence in proof that a wrong had been committed, or a sense of injury felt? Is it a whit more reasonable for a Minister of the Crown to press on Parliament the adoption of a measure that seriously compromises the liberty of the subject—to base his argument on the necessity of protecting members against assault and then to give no proof that an assault had been committed?

It ought to be very clearly borne in mind that against legitimate comment on their public speeches and actions, members of Parliament ought to have no protection whatever. We are perpetually being told that members of Parliament are abused and brutally assailed in the Press. Now such expressions are only properly applicable to criticisms which transgress the legitimate limit, and for any such transgressions the law is already available. If these abuses are so frequent, how is it that prosecutions by members of Parliament against the Press are so rare? It is argued, indeed, that it is not fair to throw on a member of Parliament the personal onus of prosecuting a newspaper for a libel on himself, and that Parliament ought to take his case up. Supposing this to be true—which we cannot for a moment admit—it is always open for Parliament to take up his cause if it likes, quite apart from any Privilege Bill, for the House can always encourage him to prosecute, and pass a vote to defray his legal expenses. On the other hand, if the law is passed as the Assembly wishes, the Press may be harassed by incessant prosecutions, conducted at the expense of Government; and the threat of these prosecutions, and the fear of them, seems to be relied upon by many hon. members as likely to be a check upon Press criticisms.

Although some hon. members seem to be exceedingly fond of disparaging the Press of the colony, others have done it justice, and have frankly confessed that so far as their experience goes, the Press has in the main been temperately conducted, and that no case has been made out for a new and stringent law to put it under surveillance. Certainly we think we may say that the comments of the Press have, on the whole, been quite as temperate, as fair, and as just, as the debates in Parliament itself. This is not saying much, but it is enough for the purpose. At any rate, if these alleged offences, which are held to justify so severe a law could only be specifically named, we have very little doubt that they would turn out on examination to be merely vigorous, though perhaps unpleasant criticisms—criticisms, in fact, of a sort against which it would be ridiculous and ignominious on the part of the House to seek to shelter itself.

In default of any proved impropriety on the part of the Press of this colony, a case that occurred in Melbourne was brought under discussion. Mr. Dalley referred to the case in which the publisher of the *Argus* was imprisoned because that journal had called a member a privileged ruffian. He pointed to this case as an abuse of privilege, while on the other side the act was justified as a proper exercise of the power. Now, in that case the member referred to either did act like a ruffian or he did not. If he did not, he could have sued the *Argus* for libel; if he did, then the Press criticism was a proper one, and in the public interest, because ruffianly conduct in the House should be properly characterised and condemned. We are quite within limits in saying that in our own Assembly words have been used and actions have been committed which would have warranted the application of this epithet. Hon. members have described each other's conduct in similar terms, and outside people are quite entitled to form the same opinion of them that they form of each other. If a person who ought to be an hon. member so far forgets himself as to behave like a ruffian, are the free citizens of the country to be prohibited from expressing an opinion of his conduct? Is adequate criticism to be confined solely to other hon. members? Are not his constituents to be at liberty to discuss in public meeting his parliamentary bearing, and are they not to be allowed to say what they think in plain language? Ought not every citizen in the country to be free to give an outspoken opinion on the public language and conduct of a member in Parliament? And whether this opinion is given by word of mouth, or through the Press, is, so far as privilege is concerned, unimportant. The broad doctrine is this, that in a free country the working of free institutions must be open to popular inspection and criticism. This right of criticism must not be allowed to degenerate into personal abuse, but against this the libel law offers a sufficient guarantee. Hon. members have at present all the liberty they require. They have in debate an unlimited right to abuse and slander every member of the community, and every institution in it, and they cannot be touched. If any of them is slandered, he can appeal to the Supreme Court and get redress. As between them and the outside public, the case is therefore already a very one-sided one; yet this does not satisfy the members of the Assembly, who want still further powers over the Press, and who, considering that their dignity is offended, pretend that their liberty of action is endangered by criticisms, which, though sometimes perhaps unpleasantly pungent, are nevertheless wholesome, and in the public good.

In any case, the bill, as shaped by the Council, gives all the privilege that has been shown to be wanted. If it should hereafter be proved that more is wanted, more can be asked for, and the Council would on proof of necessity doubtless concede the demand. A wise statesman will always be contented with what is enough for the present, and will not injudiciously press a theory.

Several of the English papers have lately been discussing the expediency of making Greek an optional subject for a degree at the Universities. The discussion has been occasioned by a memorial addressed to the University of Cambridge, asking for the omission of Greek in what is known as the Previous Examination. A similar request was made about five years ago, but was refused. The immediate ground on which the abrogation of Greek is sought is that the place which was assigned to Greek in many Grammar Schools is now given to French or German. By the present rule a student who takes a modern language instead of Greek is excluded from the higher education of the University unless he devotes himself to the study of Greek after his University career commences, in which case he is placed at a disadvantage in regard to other subjects. It is admitted on all hands that the elimination of Greek from the list of necessary University subjects would lead to a more general elimination of it from the necessary subjects of the schools which prepare students for the University, and thus the question to be considered is not only whether Greek should remain a compulsory subject in the Universities, but whether it should remain such in the Grammar Schools. This indeed is the shape which the discussion principally takes.

The arguments for letting things alone are well known. Greek, it is contended, is not only the richest of all languages, it is the grandest of all studies. It is worthy of the place it occupies for disciplinary purposes alone, since it gives to the mind a synthetic and constructive power as mathematics in-

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432514

pert an analytic power. A certain knowledge of Greek, it is pleaded, is necessary to an accurate knowledge of English, and since comparative grammar has come to be regarded as an important branch of education, the value of Greek has become too evident to be seriously questioned. Greek is also the language of a living people who will yet occupy a foremost place among the nationalities of Europe, and for this reason alone its study may be vindicated, on the same ground that the study of French or German is vindicated. But these are the lowest grounds after all. The Greek language is associated—and it is claimed to be insuperably associated—with Greek literature, and Greek literature, it need not be said, is a production of unapproached excellence. This, however, is not all. Greece is the land of classical art as well as of classical literature, and the Greek language, in its modern as well as its ancient forms, instead of being discarded, should be held more tenaciously as a means of acquiring a deeper acquaintance, not only with ancient Greek culture, but with modern Greek life.

But Greek is now much less frequently contended for on utilitarian grounds than it once was. On these grounds it is held to be still of value to the lawyer and the clergyman, and to those who devote themselves to higher literary pursuits, but for general students the attractions of Greek rest on other grounds. "Greek," says the *Saturday Review*, "is an inestimable delight, a treasure for whose loss no price could make amends, but as concerns the uses of life it must be admitted to be a luxury. For the practical needs of a scholar, French and German are, of course, more important than either of the classical languages." But the chief objection to the change that is sought is that the giving up of Greek as a compulsory subject would be the first step to the giving it up altogether. This is the ground taken by Mr. OSCAR BROWNING, who champions the cause of Greek in the *Times*. Once leave it to students, he says, to say whether Greek shall be studied or not, and it will not be studied. It is feared that the granting the prayer of the Cambridge memorialists would be regarded as an official declaration against Greek, and that the result would be that classical education in England, instead of getting better, which is much required, would inevitably get worse.

There seems, however, to be no ground for assuming that if Greek were made an optional study it would become an obsolete one. In any country that aims to keep up the value of scholarship, Greek must be a necessary subject for scholars. It is admitted on all sides, that as at present taught, Greek is, in a large number of instances, neither a luxury nor a convenience, and that if less Greek is not decided upon there should certainly be more. The great majority of pupils who study Greek at Grammar Schools study just enough to make it a drudgery but not enough to make it a delight, and of those who go farther a small proportion acquire either the familiarity with Greek or the attachment to it that leads them to turn to it in after years as a preferential study. The great majority of non-professional men would probably confess that, not only for the practical purposes of life, but for purposes of enjoyment as well, the time they devoted to the study of Greek was time spent unprofitably.

The mental discipline that is claimed to be one of the fruits of the study of Greek may, it is contended, be secured even more successfully by the study of subjects that are urgently required for the practical business of the world, and as to the argument that the Greek language is the key to Greek literature, it is replied that it is only so in the sense that other languages are the keys to other literatures. EMERSON has said that the reading of a foreign author in the original, when a good translation is available, is as if a man were to take the trouble to swim across a river when he might cross with much more ease and safety by the bridge. The cases, it may be replied, are not analogous; but in these days it is only in a limited sense that the language of a country can be said to be a key to its literature. It may be quite true that no translation of a Greek author can ever convey the spirit of the original; but it is true notwithstanding, that it is chiefly through translations that acquaintance with Greek authors is now acquired. Very few indeed have acquired the habit of thinking and feeling in the original to an extent that leads them to prefer the Greek language to their own.

The view that is urged with most force by those who ask for a change in the system of middle and higher education is that larger numbers of middle-class pupils never pass on to the University at all, and that the Greek they get at the Grammar Schools is just enough to puzzle, but too little to enlighten them, and that no inconsiderable number of University students themselves are intended for an unprofessional life, in which they lose the Greek that carried them through their examinations in less time than it took them to acquire it. Further, and this is the most important aspect of the subject, the need for some modification in the higher branches of public education has been created by the introduction of a number of subjects, the importance of which did not press itself upon former generations of teachers. It is now beginning to be seriously felt that both in primary and secondary schools there are too many subjects insisted upon, and that something will have to be dropped, or be relegated to a department of its own. But the question that arises is what is to be left out? The Conservative educator insists upon the retention of the classics, while the Progressionist maintains that modern subjects are indispensable.

We all know how plaintively Mr. LOWE, who is himself no mean scholar, laments the fate that, in his early days, introduced him to Greek instead of to modern science, and how eloquently he insists on the worthlessness of the former and the advantages of the latter. But those who do not share Mr. LOWE's eccentricities will hardly be prepared to support his sweeping reforms. The solution of the difficulty will probably be found in the adoption of some such system as the one that prevails in Germany where middle-class education is divided into two branches, the one being devoted specially to ancient, and the other to modern subjects. Some such division is also made in middle-class schools in America, which in the matters of educational machinery at any rate, has given a good many lessons which England herself is beginning to learn. Whatever may be the relative value of classical and modern subjects, the tendency of our time is certainly in the direction of having two distinct courses, either in the same schools, or in separate establishments, and of making it optional to pupils as to which course they shall follow. Provision for this division of studies has, as we have said, been already made in many secondary schools at home, and similar provision will, doubtless, have soon to be made here.

So far as the will of the Assembly reaches, it was settled on Wednesday night that clause 4—the poll-tax abomination—shall be a permanent part of the measure intended to restrict Chinese immigration. The opponents of this odious imposition were outnumbered in the division by three to one; but if they did not count many votes they have no reason to be ashamed of the arguments with which they justified their opposition. Mr. LEARY described the tax as "awfully barbarous," and so it is. A British community is disgraced by the demand of £10 *per capita* from certain foreigners who may land upon its shores. And the alternative will be a still more hideous blot on the statute book—if it ever gets there. Fancy imprisoning a man for six months for the crime of landing upon the shores of New South Wales! And some of those who are trying to accomplish this triumph call themselves Liberal politicians, and can talk by the hour about liberty! It will be satirically said that this is the freest country in the world, when a Chinaman is fined £10, or imprisoned for six months, for simply coming to it. But Mr. WEBB pointed out that any Chinaman could take out letters of naturalization at Hongkong at the trifling expense of a dollar and a-half, and thus evade both the £10 and the six months; and if the Chinese are only half as cunning as liberal politicians have affirmed them to be, they will practise this evasion when it suits them. The Government found it convenient not to notice Mr. WEBB's point. Mr. COPELAND said that if it was proposed to handicap the weaker race, then such a policy was opposed to the fair play of free trade; while, if the tax was put forward in the interests of morality, then we winked at vice in allowing the vicious to land on payment of £10 per head. The Government found it convenient to ignore that dilemma. We hold as strongly as the PREMIER does that it is a right and proper thing for this colony to protect itself against a Mongolian "invasion;" but, in the first place, there is not the faintest sign of the invasion—all that can be discerned is a scare, and, in the second place, such an invasion could be easily prevented by legislation which would not traverse the principles of British liberty.

The managers of the Associated Banks in Melbourne are not content to rest under the charge publicly preferred against them at Footscray by Mr. PATTERSON, the Postmaster-General, that they had conspired with the *Argus* to depreciate the credit of the colony, and cause the loan asked for in the London market to fetch less than its real value. The reply to their first letter being very unsatisfactory, they held a second conference, and, says the *Argus*, resolved "not to be set aside in this manner." They addressed another letter to the Cabinet, the reply to which is not yet to hand. These bank-managers occupy a quasi-official opposition. Should a loan be contemplated, it would come within the sphere of their recognised duty to advise the Government as to the manner in which it should be called for, and the figures at which the minimum should be fixed. Placed in this position, that with which they were charged by Mr. PATTERSON would be a crime. If it were true they would be utterly unworthy of trust. The case is not much affected by the fact that the bank managers, representing many shareholders in the colony, are very directly interested in its prosperity. So is the *Argus*, one of the late proprietors of which recently left a noble bequest to it. Besides writing a second, and probably more peremptory letter to the Cabinet, the bank managers telegraphed the state of affairs to their London agents, with whom, at the present time, it is the policy of Mr. BERRY to be on good terms, and Mr. BERRY, who is undergoing a useful political education in Europe, threw his colleague overboard. All classes in Victoria are anxiously waiting for the loan now asked for to be floated. It is wanted for the purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway, to repay the banks about £400,000 they have advanced, and to permit the construction of certain public works. But a higher consideration than any of these is, that it is wanted to ease the tightness in the Victorian money market.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A "scene" of a novel character arose in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon. Mr. Copeland had moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to certain matters in connection with Government contracts. Mr. M'Elhone, in speaking on the same subject, said there was a very inferior quality of meat to be bought at Glebe Island at an exceedingly low price, and this was the meat supplied to the Vernon and to the gaols. Just as he was making this statement a voice, apparently from the strangers' gallery, was distinctly heard to utter the words, "It's a lie." Mr. M'Elhone at once said, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kidman has called me a liar." Mr. Speaker said he had no power to do anything but order the offender to be put out; whereupon several voices, some of them apparently proceeding from the strangers' gallery, said, "He is out." Mr. M'Elhone then continued his remarks, after which Sir Henry Parkes, as a matter of privilege, moved that the Attorney-General be instructed to take proceedings against Charles Kidman for the outrage committed in the Legislative Assembly Chamber by exclaiming in the midst of the deliberations of the said Assembly "It is a lie." A discussion took place on the question of privilege, and an amendment was moved to refer the matter to the Crown Law Officers, to see how far the privileges of Parliament in such a case would extend. The amendment was eventually withdrawn, and the motion of the Colonial Secretary was unanimously agreed to.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday evening, Mr. Lackey moved a resolution affirming the expediency of bringing in a bill to enable the Government to construct a tramroad from the Redfern Railway Station to Hunter-street. After referring at length to the successful working of these tramways in other places, and to evidence given in favour of this means of locomotion, Mr. Lackey gave an estimate of the cost at £11,316, of which £3600 would be refunded when the tramway was taken up. The gross working expenditure was put down at £4562, the gross revenue at £11,406. Deducting £566 for interest on capital, the net profit per annum was estimated at £6278. In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. Hoskins said that the proposed tramway would not in any way interfere with the projected railway, a statement which was cheered by Sir Henry Parkes. Mr. Hoskins pointed to the earnestness of the Government in regard to the railway by referring to the bill now before Parliament to reduce the time of acquiring land from six months to sixty days. The resolution was agreed to, and a bill in accordance therewith was brought up and read the first time.

To move the adjournment of the House is about the least satisfactory method which a member of Parliament can resort to in dealing with public questions, for the simple reason that no determination can be come to in regard to the question discussed, and the debate generally takes place with insufficient information. The motion, however, made by Mr. Copeland last night, though open to these objections, dealt with a question of considerable importance, and enlisted the attention of honorable members in an unusual degree. An impression appears to have gained ground that there must be some radical defect in the method of tendering for the supplies required for the service of the Government, and the demands made for an inquiry into the management of the Stores Department were very generally cheered. In the course of Mr. Greenwood's speech, it transpired that the Colonial Treasurer (the Hon. James Watson) had already ordered a searching inquiry to be made into the management of the Stores Department. We learn that the attention of the Treasurer was directed to the subject about a month ago, and that he thereupon appointed the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar (Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade), Captain Hixson, R.N. (President of the Marine Board), and Mr. Harold Maclean (the Comptroller-General of Prisons), a Board to investigate certain allegations of mismanagement at the Government Stores Department, which had come to his knowledge. Mr. Watson also made it an instruction to the Board not merely to report to him upon the specific allegations referred to but to institute a thorough inquiry into the whole system of mismanagement in the Stores Department, and he directed the attention of the Board specifically to the system of tendering for Government contracts and the practice which obtains in regard to the supply of goods, with a view to suggest such improvements as might appear to them to be desirable. We understand that the gentlemen named have been engaged upon this duty for some time past, and that no time will be lost in communicating the results of their investigation to Parliament.

IN the Legislative Assembly last night, an address to be presented to the Governor prior to his Excellency's departure for New Zealand, was agreed to by forty-one votes to two, the minority being Messrs. M'Elhone and Terry. It expressed approval of his Excellency's administrative capacities in connection with public affairs in New South Wales, and stated that his career in his new sphere of action would be watched with interest. The Speaker was appointed to present the address to the Governor, and will do so in due course.

ON Wednesday evening his Excellency the Governor was entertained by the members of the Union Club. After dinner the toasts proposed were "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales," "The Duke of Edinburgh and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Governor." There were some good speeches, and the company separated shortly after 11 o'clock.

IN reference to the Exhibition Poem, for which a prize of a hundred guineas has been offered by Messrs. Fairfax and Sons, intending competitors inquire whether any conditions are imposed as to the length or metre of the composition. The answer is in the negative. The donors of the prize do not wish in any way to restrict the competition, but have purposely worded the notification so as to leave all matters of arrangement and detail to the taste and discretion of the poets who engage in the literary contest.

THE steamer Mystery, which was engaged by Mr. Brown to proceed to the scene of the late collision between the Barrabool and Bonnie Dundee steamers, returned yesterday afternoon, and brought back the body of the female which had been washed ashore at Catherine Hill Bay. The body has been identified as that of Mrs. Dugdale, one of the passengers by the Bonnie Dundee. Some portion of the cargo which was washed ashore has been secured.

THE inquiry into the death of Mrs. Sarah Brown, one of the victims to the late collision between the Barrabool and the Bonnie Dundee, was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the board-room of the Sydney Infirmary, and continued until 5 p.m., when it was further adjourned until Monday morning. The evidence of Captain Stewart, of the Bonnie Dundee, the first mate, chief engineer, and two of the seamen of the same vessel was taken, but at the request of the Coroner we refrain from publishing the evidence until the conclusion of the inquiry.

WE have received from the Sydney publisher, Mr. George Robertson, a very interesting book, entitled, "The Poets Laureate of England." It gives a history of the office of Poet Laureate, biographical notices of its holders, and a collection of satires, epigrams, and lampoons directed against them. The writer is Walter Hamilton, who had previously appeared before the public as an author. The book now before us contains much pleasant reading. It takes a wide range, extending over half a century, from Chaucer to Tennyson. It contains a number of interesting facts culled from the highways and byways of literary history, intermixed with judicious criticisms, on the lifetimes and poetic qualities of the men who have worn the laurel crown and enjoyed the "butt of sherry." Immediately following the preface is a list of the poets laureate of England, chronologically arranged. A well-written introduction comes next, then there is a chapter on volunteer laureates up to the time of Ben Jonson, who was appointed poet-laureate in 1616 by King James. Jonson's successors up to the present time are upon the whole very fairly dealt with in the rest of the volume, which is nicely printed, and contains three hundred pages demy octavo.

THE Term business before the full Court was again postponed yesterday (Thursday) morning, on account of the continued absence of his Honor the Chief Justice, till Friday. At a later hour, on receipt of a letter from his Honor, stating that he had been ordered by his medical adviser to abstain from all work for the rest of the week, the Court was further postponed till Monday.

A VERY well attended temperance meeting, under the auspices of the New South Wales Temperance Alliance, was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, last Wednesday evening. Mr. Uni W. Carpenter, J.P., occupied the chair. Messrs. F. J. Winks, Salisbury, and Owen delivered addresses.

WE are in receipt of Part IV. of the "New Series of Supreme Court Reports," completing the first volume, edited by Messrs. Knox and Linklater, barristers. A digest of cases reported in the Common Law, Equity, and Divorce jurisdiction during the past year is appended, with an alphabetical table of cases. It is got up in the same style as the "London Law Reports," in royal 8vo., and has been neatly printed by Foster and Fairfax, who are also the publishers.

PERSONS whose names may have been omitted from the electoral roll for 1879-80, as compiled by the police, and are desirous of having their names placed thereon, must lodge their claims with the Clerk of Petty Sessions at the Central Police Court, not later than the 28th of the present month, up to which date, also, objections may be filed. The rolls for the seven electorates in the police district of Sydney will be exhibited for public inspection and information until Friday, the 28th, at the following places:—The tollgates at Rushcutter Bay, Canterbury, South Head Road and Botany Road; Ridley's, Edgecliff Road; Central Police Office; Water Police Office; police stations at Concord, Newtown, Cumberland-street, Balmain, George-street, and Darlinghurst School of Arts, St. Leonards; Supreme Court, King-street; Lighthouse, South Head; Neitch's Hotel, Burwood; railway stations at Burwood, Ashfield, and Croydon; council-chambers at Woollahra, Glebe, Waterloo, Newtown, Paddington, Randwick, Marrickville, Redfern, and Alexandra; and at the post-offices at Waverley, St. Peters, Botany, Enfield, Five Dock, Camperdown, Canterbury, St. George, Petersham, Pyrmont, and Tempe.

A MAN was found drowned in a water-hole at Seven Hills on the 7th instant. An inquest was held on his body on the same day, when a verdict was returned of "Found drowned." It is not known who he was, but the following particulars may lead to his identification:—He was about 35 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and had dark curly hair, light brown whiskers, beard, and moustache, and shaved cheeks. He had hazel eyes, lost two front teeth from his upper jaw, had small hands and feet, and a remarkable old scar on the top of his head. He was dressed in dark small-striped tweed trousers and vest, a white shirt, an under flannel shirt, and cotton socks. He had on blucher boots with tips on their heels, and a brown felt hat stitched round the rim.

THE inmates of the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, numbering upwards of 600, enjoyed their annual picnic excursion on Wednesday to Clontarf grounds, Middle Harbour. As is invariably the case, the children were assembled by the superintendent, Mr. Thomas, at a very early hour in the morning, and, all the necessary preliminaries being effected, the omnibuses left Randwick at 8.30 with their little but numerous passengers, en route to Circular Quay, the Albion Band, under the leadership of Mr. Devlin, discoursing lively airs, which attracted the attention of a large number of citizens as the procession moved through Oxford, Liverpool, George, Hunter, and Pitt streets. On arriving at the quay the following gentlemen, members of the House Committee, were in attendance, and supervised all the arrangements in connection with the embarkation of the children on board the Breadalbane, kindly placed at the disposal of the directors, through the kindness of Mr. Carey, by the Port Jackson Steam Company:—Mr. S. H. Pearce, J.P.; Mr. John Davies, M.L.A.; Mr. E. T. Penfold, J.P.; Mr. G. Renwick, J.P.; and Mr. John Watkins, accompanied by Mr. L. Poolman, Mr. W. Hanson; Mr. T. Day, J.P.; J. H. Butchart, J.P.; Mr. Cane, Dr. Nott, Rev. Dr. Forrest, Rev. M. Lynch, and the chaplains, Rev. T. Wilson and Rev. J. M. Garavel. In addition to the above there were a large number of visitors, who contributed in various ways towards making the day a most enjoyable one. Of the 18 'buses the Sydney Tramway and 'Bus Company supplied nine gratuitously, and the Waverley and Woollahra contributed five. Messrs. Harrison, Brothers, forwarded two, the cost of which to be returned as a donation to the funds of the asylum. For some days past the superintendent has been engaged receiving subscriptions and donations in kind from the friends of the institution, and it is pleasing to announce that upwards of £100 was received, in addition to a large quantity of gingerbeer, lemon syrup, sweetmeats, and fruit, &c.; Mrs. Jane Darvall, of Ryde, generously giving 10 cases of oranges, and Mr. John Starkey 60 gallons of lemon syrup. Messrs. Moore, Brothers, of Clontarf, also gave the use of their grounds, and Mr. Inspector Oram and Mr. Welden supervised all the omnibus arrangements, ably assisted by six assistants and several members of the police force. Among the many pleasing sights we may mention the exhibition of three beautifully worked "bannerettes," dedicated to the late Dr. Alexander Cuthill, the Hon. George Allen, and Miss Catherine Hayes, the two former being founders of the asylum, and the latter a great benefactress. These were procured by Mr. Inspector Oram, and presented to the institution. The day at Clontarf was all that could be desired; and the little folks, joined in the afternoon by Captain Neitenstein and several well-dressed boys from the Vernon, entered fully into all the games usually provided at all such festive gatherings. At about 4.30, Mr. Thomas had the roll called, and, all being found present, a start was made for home, and Randwick was reached about 6.30, without any accident occurring to mar one of the most pleasant excursions given to the little folks at the institution.

A case of more than ordinary interest was commenced at the Water Police Court last Saturday and concluded yesterday. A cabman named Timothy Brennan was charged with having unlawfully and maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm on police constable William Montgomery Stuart. Mr. Roberts appeared for the defence, and Mr. Lowe for the prosecution. The assault was committed on Friday evening, while the constable was arresting the prisoner for drunkenness, and, from the statements of several witnesses of unimpeachable veracity, was of a most ferocious character. The evidence for the prosecution disclosed the following particulars: The prisoner was in William-street, Woolloomooloo, on Friday night, with a number of companions, all of whom were behaving in a rowdy, noisy manner; constable Stuart was attracted by the noise they made, and seeing that Brennan was very intoxicated and making more noise than the others put him under arrest for drunkenness; here the cabman's associates interfered, and rescued the man from the constable, knocking down and illtreating supernumerary-constable Kennedy, who came to Stuart's assistance. The prisoner, on getting away from the constable, ran to the corner of Riley-street, where Stuart caught him, and again took him in charge; but the prisoner resisted strenuously, and used his fists and feet on his captor with great effect, inflicting several severe bruises. At this time the attention of the Hon. F. M. Darley and Mr. J. de V. Lamb, who were passing in William-street, was attracted by the crowd around the constable and his prisoner, and they witnessed all that subsequently occurred. A short time after they came up, the prisoner, with the assistance of the mob, forced the constable into a butcher's shop, where the prisoner seized the constable by the throat, and, forcing him against a verandah post, dashed his head against the post so violently as to cause a very severe scalp wound. The mob of roughs here closed round the struggling men and endeavoured to assist Brennan; but Mr. Darley, assisted by Mr. Lamb, interfered, and, coming to the assistance of the constable, kept back the crowd until the arrival of another constable, who assisted in conveying Brennan to the lockup. Stuart was then taken to the Infirmary to get his injuries attended to. Both Mr. Darley and Mr. Lamb, and indeed every witness of the assault, combined in ascribing the greatest courage and forbearance to Stuart throughout the whole of the affair, though he was more than once on the verge of strangulation at the hands of Brennan. Mr. Anthony Hordern also gave evidence as to the violence of the prisoner and the courage of the constable under the very trying circumstances in which he was placed. John Harmer witnessed the knocking of the constable's head against the post by the prisoner, and gave evidence to that effect. Mark H. Long, constable Leek, and Margaret Crawley also gave evidence for the prosecution. James Kelly and constable Kennedy were called for the defence; but their evidence was of little avail to the prisoner, but rather against him, and he was finally committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail was allowed; the prisoner in £80, and two sureties in £40 each.

THE annual musical and literary entertainment in connection with the Pitt-street Presbyterian Mutual Improvement Society was given on Tuesday evening last, in the schoolroom, Pitt-street South. Upwards of 200 friends of the institution were present by invitation, and the Rev. Henry Macready occupied the chair. The report of the secretary presented a very favourable account of the progress of the society during the past year; the number of members on the roll-book showing a decided increase, whilst there was a very fair average attendance. After the report had been read the programme of the entertainment, which was lengthy and varied, was entered upon. It comprised songs, duets, choruses, recitations, and part-pieces, all of which were rendered in a manner that elicited general applause, and gave unmixed satisfaction. The entertainment was brought to a close shortly after 10 o'clock.

IN replying to an address presented to him by the City Council of Dunedin, prior to his departure for Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby made the following remarks upon the subject of an elective Governor for New Zealand:—"The subject to which I refer has been mooted, and I think I am perfectly justified in making allusion to it, because it is one which is not only of local but of Imperial interest. Since I came to New Zealand I have traversed her shores pretty nearly from end to end. I have visited all your principal towns, and many of your rural districts, and in all I have been met with expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen, and of veneration for the mother-country. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I place implicit reliance upon those utterances. I certainly believe them to be heartfelt. They are, in fact, thoroughly and entirely to be relied upon, and I believe that any one who would venture in any assemblage in New Zealand to advocate separation from the mother country would receive very scant justice indeed. (Cheers and applause.) Well, the point which I wish to touch upon is one which I have heard with sincere regret. I have heard of late the story advocated that it would be to the advantage of New Zealand that, instead of having the representative of her Majesty over you, you should have an elective Governor. (Cries of "No, no," and "Question.") I have no intention of entering into any argument as to whether an elective Governor is good or bad; it is not difficult to show that this project of elective Governors is not answering very well in the countries which possess them. I have spoken to many intelligent Americans of their country and its own method of government, and, in almost every instance, they have assured me that they considered that the one only defect in their Constitution lay in this principle. Whether such a proposition is good or bad, when it is put plainly, what does it mean? It means simply separation from England. That proposition, if put straightforwardly to you, would not be entertained for a moment, but coming under a cover it is possible that it might become a political cry, and we all know that when once political cries are started people are sometimes carried away by their party feeling, and mischief arises which at any other time would not happen. In speaking now as your Governor, I do so from no authority but my own, and you may take my words for what they are worth; but of this I am perfectly convinced, that no Government, nor Parliament, nor the people of England, would have any colony remaining attached to the Empire after refusing to receive her Majesty's representative. I can only say there is no man in the colonies of England who attaches greater value than I do to the union of the mother country, and I may tell you that if the question came before Parliament I would, from my place in the House of Lords, vote against any colony remaining in the Empire that refused for her Governor her Majesty's representative. I have, perhaps, spoken warmly on the subject, but it is because I feel warmly. I should grieve to see anything that should weaken the tie which unites England with her colonies, and I feel that the matter of electing Governors would serve to break that tie for ever. I will now conclude. I can only thank you from my heart for the very kind expressions received by me to-day. It is the greatest reward I could expect to feel that I have gained the esteem and respect of the inhabitants of New Zealand."

THE difficulty which arose between the Gentlemen of England and the local players on the Melbourne Cricket Ground is thus stated by the *Daily Telegraph*:—An unfortunate misunderstanding occurred on Saturday evening, on the Melbourne ground, between Lord Harris and Mr. Boyle as to the time for drawing the stumps. On its merits the misconception was capable of simple explanation and correction. A number of partisans did their best to make it appear that some serious affront was committed by one side or the other. The facts are that before the Englishmen began their innings, at about 5 o'clock, it was agreed that if only a few runs were wanted to finish the game at 6 o'clock it should be played out, so as to prevent both teams from having to appear on the ground on Monday. When, however, Lord Harris went in to bat, at about a quarter to 6, and upwards of 30 runs were still required, he went to Boyle in the field, and suggested that the stumps should be drawn at 6. To this he understood the Victorian captain to agree, and in consequence told Coulthard, at whose wicket he was batting, that they would "draw at 6." Lord Harris was quickly bowled, and Mr. Webbe succeeded him. Seeing that the game was being proceeded with at 6 o'clock, Lord Harris went into the field, and spoke to Mr. Boyle, who explained that his understanding of the arrangement was that 6.30 was the time named for drawing the stumps. As he declined to give way on his own responsibility, he, in Lord Harris's presence, consulted his field, and, after a lengthened discussion on the ground, the stumps were drawn. During the whole time of the consultation, considerable, and not unreasonable, excitement was shown by individuals here and there among the spectators, and when the stumps were drawn a cloud of boys and larrikins rushed the ground, and indulged in a few boo-hoos at Lord Harris. As everything previously had gone so harmoniously in all the matches played in Melbourne, this interruption was most unfortunate. At the dinner on Saturday evening Lord Harris frankly, but very emphatically, expressed his regret at having gone on to the ground at all, and he was warmly cheered for his manly courtesy. There can be no doubt that Mr. Boyle was under the impression that half-past 6 o'clock had been distinctly named, and in this way the unfortunate misunderstanding occurred.

THE steamer Syria arrived at Melbourne on Monday, from London (says the *Age*) and, as previously intimated by telegram from Adelaide, brings a week's later English dates. These were obtained at Aden from one of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers taking the mail on to India *via* Brindisi. The ship is *en route* for Sydney, and will leave immediately after discharging the Melbourne portion of her cargo, which, in addition to general merchandise (principally soft goods), includes fifteen head of horned cattle in good order and condition. They were purchased by Mr. William M'Culloch, of Glenroy, with some thirty-five others, for this colony, and are the second of the lot shipped, the first having left previously in the Cambrian Prince. They are of the shorthorn breed, obtained from the celebrated herds of the Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Manchester, Mr. J. Fox, of Staffordshire, and several other well-known breeders, and are said to be of the best procurable in England.

SPORTING.

BURRANGONG TURF CLUB MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

YOUNG, THURSDAY.

The Burrangong Turf Club Annual Races took place to-day, with the following results:—

MAIDEN PLATE.—T. Ivory's Ito, 1; J. M'Donald's True Blue, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—J. Hill's Hetman Platoff, 1; W. Archer's Deserter, 2.

LADIES' PURSE.—T. Ivory's Ito, 1; J. M'Donald's Messenger, 2.

TOWN PLATE HANDICAP.—J. P. Harris' Saunterer 1; J. Miller's Macaroni 2.

HURDLE RACE.—J. M'Kenzie's Torpedo 1; J. Hill's Dyalena 2. Uncle Alick, who was the favourite, fell twice, and his rider remounted most pluckily, and came in a good third. It was a splendid race. The handicap was also a magnificent race, the whole field coming in almost together.

The Double Bay Regatta, advertised for Saturday, promises to be one of the most eventful of the season. The entries in the numerous races are far above the average. A novel contest has been introduced for open boats 20 feet and over, under pleasure canvas, and this event has brought forth no less than sixteen competitors. Nine yachts will also compete. The steamer Emu has been engaged as flagship, and all arrangements made for accommodating visitors. A fine day is only necessary to ensure a capital afternoon's sport.

A correspondent suggests that at the Double Bay Regatta, on Saturday, Inspector Long should commission certain constables to maintain that order which, without this precaution, he thinks, will inevitably be broken.

AMUSEMENTS.

The special farewell performance, tendered to his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Robinson, by Mr. S. Lazar, took place at the Theatre Royal last night. It was well attended, the dress circle being crowded, and the vice-regal box was occupied by a large party from Government House. It comprised: His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Lady Robinson, Miss Robinson and Master Robinson, Captain and Mrs. St. John, and Miss Nea St. John, the Hon. H. S. Littleton, Mrs. Bruce, and Mr. Keppel, R. N. As his Excellency entered the curtain was raised, and the company sang the National Anthem, Miss Alice Deorwyn singing the solo part with excellent effect. The theatre was gaily decked with flags and pennants, and from the proscenium depended a motto of farewell to the departing Governor. Playbills, printed on satin, were supplied to the vice-regal party. The performance commenced with the second act of "Our Boys," in which the masculine parts were taken by members of the Morton Amateur Dramatic Club. The following was the cast:—Sir Geoffrey Champneys, Mr. H. Bennett; Talbot (his son), Mr. T. Furze; Perkyn Middlewick, Mr. A. E. Webster; Charles (his son), Mr. W. Small; Mary Melrose, Miss Marion Willis; Violet Melrose, Miss Constance Deorwyn; Clarissa, Miss M. A. Melville. Miss Willis played Mary with plenty of spirit and arch gaiety, and her share of the love scene was perfect. Mr. Bennett was at times indistinct, and at others slightly nervous; but when he has overcome these little defects he will be an intelligent and natural actor. Mr. Furze failed to be entirely successful, because his Dundrearyism was too manifestly forced. At times he forgot himself in his part, and then every one was amused, but unfortunately this happened only occasionally. Mr. Webster looked much what one would imagine Perkyn Middlewick to have been, and his quarrel with his son was excellently played; but in this case, as in that of Mr. Furze, the representation demanded a continuous effort he is at present not quite able to make. Both gentlemen possess a large share of dramatic faculty, and by study could do much better than they did last night. Mr. Small's acting was not bad, and yet it could not be called good, and that is all that can be said. The gentleman seemed nervous too, and was at times apt to adopt his friend's stammer. The performance concluded with the comedy of "The Rivals," with the following cast:—Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Sam Lazar; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. B. N. Jones; Captain Absolute, Mr. H. N. Douglas; Bob Acres, Mr. J. A. South; Fag, Mr. C. Brown; David, Mr. W. Seagrave; Faulkland, Mr. W. Chriss; Coachman, Mr. J. Beverly; Lydia Languish, Miss Alice Deorwyn; Mrs. Malaprop, Miss M. A. Melville; Lucy, Miss Maggie Oliver; Servant, Miss Tilly Lake. It will be seen that Mr. Lazar and Mr. Jones trod the boards for another night, and their performance was so good as to make one regret that they are not members of the stock company, instead of their occupying their present positions. Of the other gentlemen and the ladies, it can only be said that they acted as well as they usually do, and that there was nothing sufficiently marked in any one representation to call for special comment; but that Miss Oliver, strangely enough, did not seem to know her part, and that Mrs. Malaprop's blunders kept everyone amused until the curtain dropped. Mr. Rice deserves credit for the excellent *entr' acte* performances of the orchestra. To-night, "True to the Core" will be repeated.

M. Vibert's apotheosis of M. Thiers, having been purchased by the State, is about to be hung in the Palais Bourbon, Paris.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 12.

The Russian Government has issued a circular note to the other European Powers, pointing out that there are certain questions still undecided by the Treaty of Berlin, and that an absence of any understanding relating thereto may lead to local disturbances in the future.

FLOOD IN BUDA, PESTH.

PESTH, MARCH 12.

The town of Izzidin has been completely inundated. There was great loss of life, and thousands were rendered homeless.

Later advices announce that the calamity which has overtaken Izzidin is more disastrous than was at first supposed. The town is utterly destroyed, and the mortality is appalling. The Orphanage was laid in ruins, burying the inmates.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The steamship Northumberland sailed from Plymouth to-day, for Melbourne.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.

(PER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING AND UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

ARRIVED: Lurline, barque, from Lyttelton November 23; Berean, barque, from Launceston December 22.

The Newark, barque, from London to Sydney, has put into Lisbon with her rudder damaged. Two of her crew were drowned.

The Sir Jamsetjee Family, ship, from London to Melbourne, has put into Rio Janeiro, with her pumps choked. Part of the cargo will have to be discharged.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE.

THURSDAY.

A monster meeting of miners of the Hunter River district was held at the Crystal Palace Gardens, Waratah, to-day, in reference to the standing out of the Lambton miners against the vend scheme. Upwards of 3000 persons were in attendance, and after a lengthy discussion exceeding four hours, resolutions were passed, approving of the vend scheme, and deploring the action of the Lambton men in refusing to accept it. After a discussion an adjournment took place to allow the Lambton men to talk the matter over, the result of which was that out of 130 men only 11 still held out. The meeting then decided to allow the Lambton colliery the amount of coal they have already exceeded the allowance under the vend table, namely, 14,000 tons, provided the miners support the vend, but if they refuse then Lambton is to be struck from all the benefits of the Miners' Association.

ADELONG.

THURSDAY.

A miner engaged in the Extended Gold Mining Company's claim was preparing the fuse for placing on the cap, when he thought he observed some dirt inside the cap. He took a pin to pick it out when the charge exploded, taking off the finger and thumb of his right hand, and lacerating one finger of the left hand. A portion of the cap buried itself in his forehead. The sufferer is improving under the treatment of Dr. Kennedy.

TUMUT.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining steadily all the afternoon. The rain was urgently needed for winter grass and ploughing.

ALBURY.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining at intervals all day, and promises to continue. The rain appears to be general.

A section of the ratepayers have decided to institute proceedings against the Mayor to test the legality of his election.

The railway contractors complain strongly of their work being impeded. The Government will not send an engineer to set out the work, and if there is much more delay it will be impossible to complete the line in time for the Exhibition. Letters have remained for weeks unanswered.

HOWLONG.

THURSDAY.

The Bishop of Goulburn and Mrs. Thomas have passed through here on their way to Corowa. The Bishop held services last week at Little Billabong, Germanton, Marven, Mullengandra, and Thurgoona, and preached three times in Albury last Sunday. He also confirmed, in Albury parish, nearly ninety persons, and consecrated two churches and two cemeteries. This week he held services in Jindera, Bungowannah, Moorwathra, and Howlong.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

Parliament is further prorogued to April 30.

The Ipswich Gas and Coke Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

ARRIVED: At Cape Moreton, Kielawarra (s.), and Egmont (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED: Clarence (s.), for Sydney.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

An injunction has been obtained by the owners against the Aldinga being taken to King's Island with the prize fighting party.

His Excellency the Governor to-day visited the West Bourke Agricultural Show at Lancefield. He was accompanied by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen.

A telegram has been received from Mr. G. C. Levey, to the effect that the French Government will co-operate with the Victorian Exhibition, and send exhibits by a war ship.

John Frederick Evans has been remanded to Sydney on a charge of bigamy.

300 tons of wheat go home by the steamship Garonne.

There was another thunderstorm last night, but the weather to-day is very close and unsettled.

The inquest on the murdered man Scott has been adjourned, to enable the police to track the murderer.

QUEENSCLIFF, THURSDAY.

ARRIVED: Springbok, barque, and Conference, barque, from Newcastle; at 4.30 p.m., City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

W. A. Harris, auctioneer, of Strathalbyn, has been committed for trial on three charges of forging three guarantees to the National Bank for £500 each.

A meeting of citizens has been called for next Tuesday, to consider the financial difficulties of the Corporation.

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY.

The steamship William Mackinnon, sailed at 7.45 a.m. for Hongkong, and took 2564 ounces gold.

The Torres Straits mail steamer Brisbane arrived from Hongkong at 8 p.m. with 416 Chinese passengers for Port Darwin. She sailed at 1 o'clock for Sydney.

The House of Representatives has passed the bills making greenbacks receivable in payment of import duties, and authorising the issue of 10 dollar certificates of deposits, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and convertible into 4 per cent. bonds.

A remarkable instance of religious toleration has recently occurred at St. Louis, United States. The Second Baptist Church of that city was destroyed by fire, whereupon the president and trustees of the Israelite Temple, Share Emeth, immediately placed that synagogue at the service of the congregation, and the offer was thankfully accepted by the pastor, the Rev. W. W. Boyd, D.D.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432515

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE *(Continued from Page 3).*

Governor. In his opinion, if the Attorney-General took the proper view of his position, he would resent this instruction direct from this House, which was certainly not his master.

Mr. GARRETT said that he had no doubt whatever that the House had no defined privileges. All the decisions went to that effect. The way he would get out of this difficulty would be thus. The Privileges Bill was coming down from the other Chamber perhaps to-night. Let them pass that bill, and then pass a short bill, dating back the offences of this particular class to this day. True, this was retrospective legislation, that should generally be avoided. But this was one of those exceptions that proved the rule. If such a thing as that were done, you would get at Mr. Kidman under the provisions of that law. It would be futile to do what the member for Braidwood suggested—that was make their own law. They could not do that, except in the way he said. To leave it to any one member to defend the privileges of the House was unbecoming, and especially on such a paltry charge as the one that could be brought at the present time. Nevertheless, he thought the insult should be wiped out in some efficacious way, and he believed the course he suggested would be the best.

Mr. TERRY did not think any Legislature would pass an *ex post facto* law. They had only the privileges contained in the four corners of their Constitution, and the sooner they got a Privileges Bill the better. He should not, however, think of dividing the House against the Premier.

Mr. BURNS said that the case of Sir James Martin which had been referred to occurred before the passing of the Constitution Act, and, he thought, turned more upon a technical point than upon the question of the rights and powers of the House of that day. And as to the powers and privileges of this House, he thought that no lawyer reading their Constitution Act would say by that Act they really had the power. The law gave them power to make rules and regulations for the proper conduct of their business, and of course it must give them power to prevent interference with their proceedings. He thought they should take the course proposed by the Colonial Secretary, and take steps to punish this gentleman, if they had the power to punish him.

Dr. BOWKER withdrew his amendment.

The resolution proposed by the Colonial Secretary was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPHERD desired to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary to an answer to a question respecting the site for a post-office at Molong.

Sir HENRY PARKES said the Postmaster-General had decided upon the site he approved of. He wished to say a word about a statement made as to the inferiority of the goods supplied to the Vernon. It was the first he had ever heard of it, and he would appeal to the hon. member for Yass whether it ever came under his notice. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Never.] He took a great interest in this ship, and on Saturday last he visited it at a very unlikely time. No one had the slightest idea he was about to visit it; he was quite certain no person in the ship had the slightest notion he was coming there. He arrived just as the boys were rising from dinner. As he always did, he went through every part and examined the ship thoroughly. He examined the food, and it was food that he would be very glad to partake of himself. The boys all looked clean and healthy—(hear, hear)—and there was excellent order kept. No complaint whatever had come to his knowledge. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Nor mine.]

Mr. O'CONNOR said he had sometimes visited the Vernon, and had always found the food very good. What he rose to speak about was to call the Colonial Secretary's attention to a matter of some importance to a large section of our community. When the Sydney Corporation Bill was under consideration in the House he was preparing a clause to empower the Corporation to close butchers shops on a Sunday. It was a very strange thing to talk about freedom, while a portion of the community was in enforced slavery. Every other man could go to church, or enjoy himself as he pleased, but the journeyman butcher had to be working up to 1 or 2 o'clock on a Sunday. It was the general impression that it was the master butchers that kept their men at work on Sunday. A portion of them might, but he knew a very large number of butchers did not desire it. It was not the fault of the master butchers, but of the people who would not have their meat delivered on Saturday night, but left it to the Sunday morning. Most of the butchers would be glad to shut up, but they were afraid that if they did their trade would suffer. The Colonial Secretary should compel the police to put in force the existing law—William IV., No. 4—and compel them to shut, and thus prevent 500 men from being kept at slavery on the Sabbath. He trusted the Colonial Secretary would see that the law was put in force.

Mr. BURNS said a statement had been made to-night that the officers of the department were in collusion with intending tenderers to give information to enable them to tender at an advantage over other tenderers. That could easily be avoided if the Government would publish a statement every half-year, or every quarter, showing the quantities of provisions required for each establishment. Each contractor would then know what was wanted, and could make his calculations. He believed some persons had had a monopoly of these contracts, and there was an impression that they obtained information in an indirect way. This could be prevented in the way he had suggested. With regard to what had been said about a site for a post office, he believed that whatever site was selected some one would be sure to be dissatisfied.

Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES said that it was not his intention to blame either the present or past Ministry for the evils alleged to exist in calling for tenders, but he must say that whoever had to examine the contracts which were sent in must be entirely ignorant of values. Small prices were put down for articles in little demand, while good prices were put down for articles which were not in much demand, and he was at a loss to account for the discrepancies which occurred. On the same day he observed that the same person sent in a tender for gin, to be supplied to the hospital, at 10s. per gallon, and to be supplied at the gaol 20s., while when he supplied it without competition he charged 23s. On the same day the same person obtained a contract to supply the best brandy at 16s. to one Government establishment, and brandy, which was not the best, at 21s. to another. Limejuice he contracted for at 6d. for one department and at 1d. for another, while green tea was put down at 6d. per lb. He called the attention of the Colonial Treasurer to the fact that 1051 and 1-16 lbs. of sugar were charged for at 4d., the exactness of charging for 1-16th lb. of sugar at 4d. being in extraordinary contrast with the looseness with which these contracts must be examined. Tobacco supplied to the Smyrna was charged at 7s. 6d. per lb., when it could not be worth one-half that sum. The same contractor had contracts during 1878 for supplying stout to one department at 10s. per dozen, while he charged 18s. per dozen for that supplied to the Smyrna. He had only to tell the Treasurer that sago and arrowroot had been supplied at 1d. per lb., and that gentleman must at once see that there must be some way of making up for these low charges—that it was not possible to supply these goods honestly at these low prices. Comet kerosene was supplied to one department at 1s. 6d., and to another at 3s. These were very serious discrepancies, and if they occurred in the contracts taken yesterday, it was fully time the system was inquired into and reorganised. (Cheers.)

Captain ONSLOW also thought that the matter which had been brought under the notice of this House deserved the most serious attention of the Government. He had heard of a case in which he believed a gross fraud had been committed. Tenders for a three months' supply had been obtained, and the contractor had been suffered to supply the article for the remaining nine months at nearly double the contract rate. If there was any truth in the report which had reached him, there must have been some collusion on the part of officers high up in the service, and a searching inquiry was called for. (Cheers.) The system which prevailed was similar to that which obtained in the supply of stationery to the Senate of the United States, where the articles not required were put down at a ridiculously low value, and those in demand at a high price. A select committee of this House would not be possible to get to the bottom of this thing. (Cheers.) He hoped the Government would make a searching inquiry, and if they found any high officer of the Government inculpated that they will not hesitate to make an example. (Cheers.) And now he wished to call attention to the grave departure from constitutional usage and precedent on the part of the Governor in using a stamp instead of signing his name. It might not be right that a large portion of the Governor's time should be taken up in doing clerical work; but if there were any necessity for a departure from constitutional usage the House would readily make proper provision if any request were made by his Excellency. He had heard that two or three hours a day of the Queen's time was occupied in signing; and when through ill-health George the Fourth was incapacitated from signing, a special Act was passed to provide for the emergency. Here we did not know who had the seal. He believed the Governor had acted solely upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, based upon the authority of Mr. Justice Wells, that a stamp was as good as a signature, but another Justice gave an opinion to a different effect. Nearly all signatures to legal documents were attested; but the signatures of the Sovereign and of the Governor were not attested. He understood that the signature of the Governor was lithographed to the debentures, and that it was not in the Governor's custody. [Sir HENRY PARKES: That is not so.] If any Government had sanctioned these irregularities they were deserving of censure, and he feared lest the practice which had obtained might lead to a great deal of litigation.

Sir HENRY PARKES, by permission of the House, explained that the Governor's signature was not represented by a lithograph, but simply by a letter stamp, which was applied with the Governor's own hand, kept by his Excellency under lock and key, and there was a distinct arrangement that upon his leaving the colony it should be destroyed in the presence of witnesses. It was intended to be used only with a view to prevent the destruction of the large parcel of deeds which had accumulated. It was found that the ink on a few of the deeds stamped could be obliterated, and those were signed. The greatest care had been taken at the Government printing office to obtain an ink that could not be obliterated, and after a test process of some hours an ink which was not effaceable, and which could not be removed by washing with soap, was obtained.

Captain ONSLOW: Was this done with the consent of the Cabinet?

Sir HENRY PARKES: Yes.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that he had been asked by a score or more of his constituents to pay some attention to this matter of Government contracts: and he should have brought the question before the House, but that he had learnt from the Treasurer that an investigation into the Stores Department was going on. [Sir HENRY PARKES: Has been going on for the last three weeks.] The Colonial Treasurer had informed him that he intended to lay the papers on the table, and therefore it was that he had not taken any action in the matter. It was satisfactory to hear that the provisions supplied to the Vernon were of an unexceptionable character, but the manner in which the contract rates were made up could not be satisfactory. He had had piles of documents placed in his hands, and he hoped that all the matters referred to would see the light when the investigation was completed. [Mr. WATSON: Hear, hear.] It used to be the practice to ask for probable quantities, and if anything beyond the quantity contracted for was wanted the contractor would be allowed to supply the additional quantity at their own rates. [Mr. WATSON: That practice has been put a stop to.] He was glad to hear it. It was, however, still evident that the acceptance of the tenders depended on the totals, and that the prices were made to suit the total. He hoped that the investigation now going on would be most thorough and searching, and that it would embrace every branch of the Stores Department. The information which had been supplied to him justified him in saying that if there had not been collusion or corruption, there had been gross inefficiency. [Sir HENRY PARKES: Hear, hear.] He believed the Stores Department had cost from £10,000 to £20,000 a year more than it would have cost if there had been anything like business management.

Mr. JACOB referring to his speech last night on the Chinese Bill, explained that he approved of the action of seamen *in everything excepting the breaking of their* agreements. What he said last night was that the seamen had been led by certain associations and persons who made a catspaw of them in the interests of labour, persons who tried to introduce the thin end of the wedge of protection.

The motion was negatived.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Sir HENRY PARKES said that as the hon. member for the Upper Hunter had withdrawn his objection, he begged leave, with the concurrence of the House, to move,—"That a select committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Governor on his departure from the colony, such committee to consist of Mr. Lackey, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Cohen, and the mover."

The motion being agreed to, the committee retired from the Chamber, and, after a short absence, brought up the following address, which was read by the Clerk:—

"To his Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"May it please your Excellency,—

"On the retirement of your Excellency from the high position of Governor of New South Wales, we, the members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled, desire respectfully to express our sense of your able administration of the government of the colony, and of your courtesy in your intercourse with us during your more than usually long period of office.

"We desire also to assure your Excellency that we fully recognize the desire you have at all times evinced to promote the welfare of all classes of the population, and the interest you have taken in the industrial and commercial progress of the colony.

"In now bidding farewell to your Excellency, we would beg to assure you of the continued interest which we shall feel in your Excellency's career after you have left our shores, and of our earnest hope that the administrative ability which has already won for you so many distinguishing marks of the confidence reposed in you by our Most Gracious Majesty will be accompanied by all the happiness and public esteem which worth of character commands."

Sir HENRY PARKES moved that the address be adopted by the House and presented by Mr. Speaker to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. M'ELHONE said he took exception to the flattering language expressed in regard to the Governor's administration of public affairs. He believed a great deal of the success attending that administration arose from the circumstance that during the administration the colony was in a remarkably prosperous condition, and that the Governor was as much entitled to it as any Government, to the fact of their being a surplus. The Governor had perhaps risen racing matters out of a slough of despond and induced many persons to engage in them, but he doubted whether his action in that respect would not prove a curse rather than a blessing. He took exception to the Governor's administration, and in doing so he did not attempt to give only his own opinion regarding it, because he had heard some of the ablest and olders members say that nothing could be worse than the Governor's administration of the affairs of the colony. During the time the House was involved in endless disputes, and when no work was done, the Governor refused to grant Sir John Robertson a dissolution of the House until it first voted Supply, although whenever a Government obtained a dissolution Supply had never been refused. Sir John Robertson resigned, and Sir Henry Parkes was sent for, and he was only in office a few months when he found it necessary to apply for a dissolution. Having refused such a thing to Sir John Robertson, he could not grant it to Sir Henry Parkes. Then Mr. Brown and other members were sent for, and eventually a dissolution was granted, with or without supplies, and the consequence was that a House met more inclined to go on with business than its predecessor. It had been usual to let such addresses go as a matter of form, but he felt it his duty to give his opinion on the matter, and to say that Sir Hercules Robinson's administration had not been the great success Ministers wanted to make out it was. He should vote against the resolution.

The question was put, and the House divided with the following result:—

AYES, 41.

Parkes	H. H. Brown	Leary
Watson	O'Connor	Day
Windeyer	Burns	W. H. Suttor
Lackey	T. R. Smith	Beyers
Baker	Thompson	Barbour
F. B. Suttor	Webb	Murphy
J. Davies	Garrett	Eckford
Onslow	Moses	Lynch
Fitzpatrick	Jacob	S. C. Brown
Roseby	Copeland	Clark
Hoskins	Simson	Driver
Cameron	Bennett	W. C. Browne }
Kerr	Macintosh	Badgery }
Greenwood	Coonan	Tellers.

NOES, 2.

M'Elhone	Terry.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. M'ELHONE moved the adjournment of the House to refer to those members who had criticised the administration of the Governor in certain instances.

The SPEAKER said: The House I am sure, will agree with me, that the hon. gentleman is out of order in referring to his Excellency in such a manner on a motion for adjournment.

Mr. M'ELHONE said he had heard many members speak about persons occupying high positions being unfit for their positions, and about them having administered matters in a way never known in the colony before.

The SPEAKER said: I think the hon. gentleman is out of order, as he is now alluding to an individual he mentioned before.

Mr. M'ELHONE said he did not know that he was out of order. (Chair, chair.)

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member must either submit to his ruling or take the opinion of the House upon it.

Mr. M'ELHONE moved that the House dissent from the ruling of the Speaker. A late hon. member, Mr. Buchanan, had used stronger language with reference to the Governor than he (Mr. M'Elhone) had used this evening, and he had heard hon. members of the House, who to-night voted unanimously for the address, make statements against the conduct of Sir Hercules Robinson.

The motion was not seconded.

AMENDMENT OF THE PATENT LAW.

On the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, the House went into committee, to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to amend the law relating to patents for inventions and improvements in arts or manufactures.

A *motion*, affirming the expediency of introducing the bill, was agreed to, and passed through the necessary stages in the House. The bill was then brought in, and read the first time.

APPOINTMENT OF A FIFTH JUDGE.

On the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, the resolution from Committee of the Whole upon the question of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court was received, and agreed to, and the bill was brought in and read the first time.

SYDNEY TRAM-ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. LACKEY, the House went into committee for the further consideration of the expediency of bringing in a bill to enable the Government to construct a tram-road from the Redfern railway-station to Hunter-street, Sydney.

The question was that the committee agree to a resolution affirming that it was expedient to bring in the bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK asked whether the House had all the information the Government could afford on this subject.

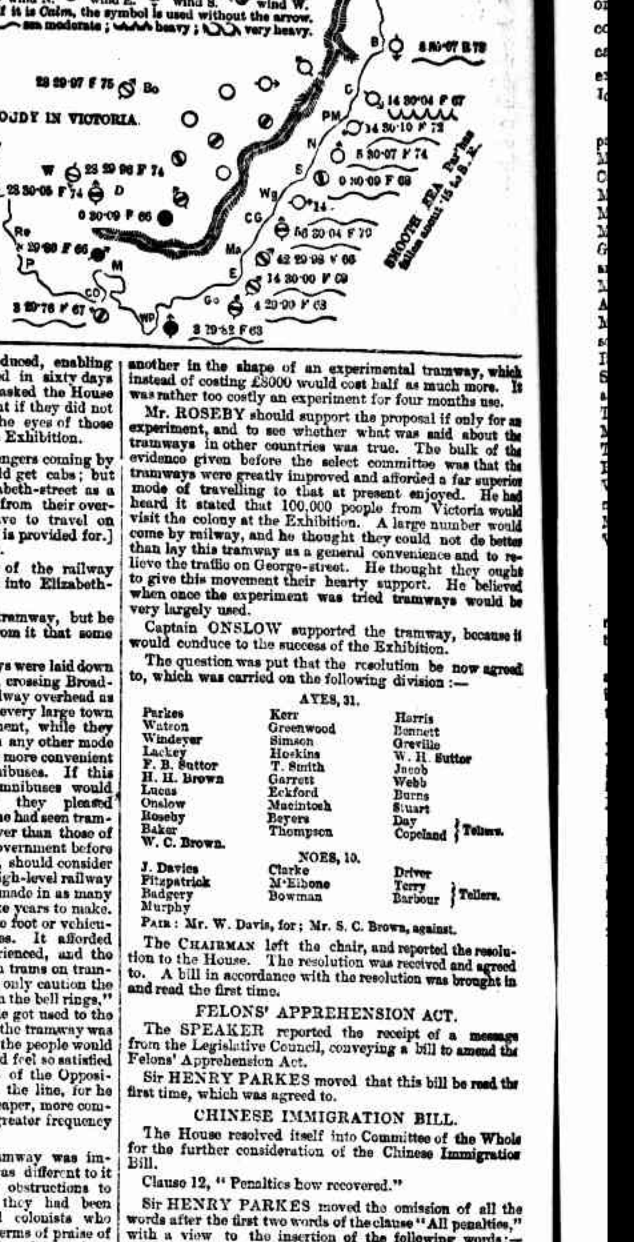
Mr. LACKEY said it was well known that the traffic between the railway terminus and Sydney had been increasing very largely for a great number of years, and that the omnibus accommodation was entirely insufficient for the large traffic that had grown up. Under ordinary circumstances this state of things had proved a great inconvenience to the travelling public, but, when it was remembered that the Great International Exhibition would take place in August it was felt that some means would have to be devised for the purpose of giving accommodation to the public who would travel between the railway station and the Exhibition. If the railway could be completed within the few months that would go by before the Exhibition was opened the railway would be the best means for the purpose in view; but there was no possibility of the railway being completed within that time. Since the tramway was constructed in Sydney in 1852 great changes had taken place in the manner in which tramways were constructed, so much so that in many parts of the continent of Europe, and in nearly all the leading towns of Great Britain and Ireland, the tramway was regarded now as absolutely essential to the traffic. It occurred to the Government that the most desirable plan was to ask the House to give them power to construct a tramway into the city, and they had adopted the most desirable route, avoiding the overcrowded thoroughfares of Pitt and George streets, and taking a straight course from Redfern, down Pitt-street, across Belmore Park, and up Elizabeth-street to Hunter-street. It was proposed that the tramway should stop at Liverpool-street, Bathurst-street, Market-street, King-street, and finally at Hunter-street; that there should be one set of rails laid down; and that there should be a loop at about Bathurst-street or Liverpool-street. By means of that loop two motors could continue running during the day, backwards and forwards. The opposition which existed against the tramway system some time ago had almost entirely subsided. A committee of the House of Lords sat in 1872, to consider the subject of tramways, and the evidence taken showed conclusively that the system of motive power employed on tramways was so successful, and contributed so largely to the convenience of the public that it was asked for now in all parts of the world. Perhaps he might take the opportunity of reading the evidence taken before the House of Lords committee which sat in 1872. The result of the inquiry was to largely increase the system and to extend it to every considerable town throughout the country.

"The metropolitan police superintendents, whose evidence it was considered could be depended upon as impartial, were fully examined:—Mr. E. Worrell, in reply to the inquiry, 'Will you tell the committee what you consider to be the advantages of the tramway system?' said 'I consider they are much easier in travelling than the ordinary omnibuses; ladies can alight and leave them much more easily; the passengers outside also can do the same; they are more roomy inside, and there is not that crowding and pushing that is usual in omnibuses; and altogether they are much better than the ordinary omnibuses.' 'And there are not more accidents with them?—No. Have the police been called upon to interfere more frequently with regard to the tramway route than in other places?—No. Have you seen any difficulty arising from passing a tramway car?—Not in broad thoroughfares; it is easy enough to pass them there; but in parts where there is only a single line I have at times experienced a little difficulty in passing them. For instance, if any vehicle is standing still, either loading or unloading, and a car is going in the same direction as that which you are driving, you must go at the same pace as the car and stop when it does, because at those times you cannot pass—other things may be coming in the opposite direction. Do you consider they cause any obstruction to the roads?—I think at such times, in narrow thoroughfares, there is a certain amount of obstruction. But in broad thoroughfares, where there is a double line of tramway, there is no material obstruction?—There is no material obstruction. In fact, the tramway down the Mile End Road, which came into operation in May, 1870, has assisted the police a great deal in regulating the traffic of the road. You consider that, upon the whole, the tramways have been advantageous to the public?—I do.' The following evidence was given by Superintendent A. Gernen:—'In what part do you act?—In Walworth, Peckham, Camberwell, and that district, and Old Kent Road and the New Kent Road. Is that the very middle of the tramway district?—Yes. Have you ever observed that in those thoroughfares any great obstructions have arisen from the tramways?—Not where the roads are wide, but in narrow thoroughfares, such as High-street, Peckham, Camberwell, and High-street, Camberwell, some obstructions do occur. Is there a double line of rails at that part?—Yes. And what space is there between them and the kerb?—About eighteen inches or two feet. Not more than that?—No, the width of the narrowest part of High-street, Peckham, is eighteen feet two inches, and the narrowest part of Church-street, Camberwell, is twenty-two feet six inches, and there are two lines; that makes the cars come close to the kerb. Ought there to be more than one line in a street so narrow as that?—They have at present shunts, so, if there is a cart standing at a tradesman's door, they can pull off on to the opposite line, and *vice versa* coming down. Do you consider tramways are more dangerous to foot-passengers than other vehicles?—On the contrary, I consider they are not nearly so dangerous as other vehicles. You think they add rather to the convenience of the traffic using the roads?—I think they are a great public convenience, and very much patronised in my district; they load very largely. Have the omnibuses been given up?—I believe some of them have, but they are comparatively empty in their journeys. The public prefer travelling in tramway cars?—Very much so. Have you not seen any accident arising from the state of the junction between the tramway pavement and the macadamised roads?—Yes, at times the wheels of the vehicles will catch upon the raised pavement, and pull the wheels along for a considerable distance.' This raised pavement was made for the horses to run upon, but the objection would not apply to the proposed tramway by Elizabeth-street, Sydney, as it was intended to use steam motors, which will enable us to dispense with the paving and leave the macadamized roadway undisturbed. Mr. W. Heywood, engineer to the Commissioners for Sewers in the city of London, who has charge of the roads and pavements, gave the following evidence:—'Do you think that tramways would be applicable to the main roads of the city?—I think so, in some cases; I think they could be laid out in the streets of the city. Is Fleet-street of sufficient width to admit tramways?—I doubt whether the portion of Fleet-street which is nearest Ludgate Hill is wide enough for two lines; that is to say, it is not wide enough for two lines, if it be assumed that it is necessary to have the statutory nine feet six inches clear on each side, which was laid down in the General Tramways Act; the traffic would be so great there, and there would be a vast usage of the lines, if they were once laid down, but they could not carry the traffic without two lines, I think. Is nine feet six inches, the statutory width to which you have alluded, a sufficient width to insure the passage of the traffic?—I think it is very ample, indeed it is far beyond what is usually found to be necessary to enable carriages to pass each other. For instance, there are a large number of streets in the city which are very narrow, and where there is also a very great footway traffic; and it is found that a sixteen feet carriage-way is wide enough for two of the very widest vehicles running in London—I mean vehicles of such a class as there are perhaps not twenty of them in London altogether. Omnibuses and nearly all ordinary vehicles will pass each other in fourteen feet; cabs can readily pass each other in twelve feet. Therefore, taking the very widest vehicles, which I think are tea-vans, if eight feet is found wide enough for one of those vans, it is quite clear that nine feet six inches is beyond the necessities of the general requirements of the traffic.' It may be mentioned, as regards the requirements of the General Tramway Act alluded to by Mr. Heywood, that in the proposed tramway by Elizabeth-street the statutory width to be left for other vehicles, viz., 9 feet 6 inches clear on each side, would be more than observed. The evidence of Mr. Peel, who has written a very able report on tramways, is interesting from the subsequent realization of the conviction which he then gave expression to, as to the probability within a few years of steam carriages running over tramway. Mr. Peel, in reply to the inquiry—'*Have you any favour for any particular gauge?* says:—No, the present gauge is a very good one; I expect it has been laid out with reference to the future. It is the ordinary railway gauge, four feet eight and a half inches?—For the purpose of facilitating the passage of trucks or carriages. I have no doubt the engineers have laid it out with that object; I have a conviction (which I have expressed in my report upon tramways, in which the whole of the advantages and disadvantages have been reviewed) that before many years you will see steam-carriages over some of these tramways—that is my impression.' And this statement fairly brought them to the consideration of the subject of the motive power proposed to be employed on our tramway. The first consideration which had suggested the advantages of steam over horse power was the inconvenience to other vehicular traffic, which will be saved by not having the raised pavement for the horses to run upon. Mr. Gernen, in his evidence, in reply to the inquiry, 'Have you not seen any accident arising from the state of the junction between the tramway pavement and the macadamized roads?' says: 'Yes, at times the wheels of the vehicles will catch upon the raised pavement, and pull the wheels along for a considerable distance.' He had shown, however, that this would not apply in Sydney. Now, as by the adoption of motors the pavement would not be required, this source of inconvenience is removed, and moreover the great expense of laying down the pavement—calculated at £2000 per mile—is saved. The second consideration is the relative cost of the two motive powers. It has been demonstrated beyond question that the expense of locomotives is much less than that of horse power. It is stated that one motor, costing £780, will do the work of sixteen horses; the estimated cost of running a motor is 40s. a day, including repairs, while the cost of sixteen horses would not be less than 80s. a day, inclusive of grooming and shoeing. In an able article 'Steam on Street Railways,' published in one of the leading journals of New York, it is stated: 'As far as the public are concerned the motor is an undoubted success. It would be very difficult to reconcile passengers who have become accustomed to the use of the motors to return to horse power. Already the Brooklyn people complain because the motors are not run over the whole length of the road, so that they can have the further advantage of the increased speed. On the Brushwick Road the company can operate a branch by motors that would not pay expenses if run with horses, but the great advantage to any company is the adjustability of the motors. The Broadway all summer has been using eight to do the work of nine; that is, one was run forty miles a day extra, but these eight motors have been doing the work of 140 horses all summer, or fifteen to a motor, and on one Sunday they did the work of 169 horses. They are warranted to haul two loaded cars up a 200-foot grade, but the engineers when put to it had no difficulty in taking three or four and even five four-wheeled cars, and on one occasion a single motor hauled four cars up the steepest grade on the road with 400 persons on board, though it should be said that a large proportion of them were children. Thus it will be found that the motors will enable a road to handle at a merely nominal increase of cost twice as many passengers as its ordinary traffic will furnish. It is a little early to say how long the motors will last. They are built with the same care that locomotives are made and with even better and more costly material, so that they ought to last as long, and the Baldwin Works have engines still in operation that have been running for twenty years. This would require an allowance of only five per cent. for depreciation, while the average depreciation of horse-flesh will be found two or three times as great. The cost of repairs is trifling compared with the loss by sickness of horses. On the Broadway the spare engineer has been able to keep all the eight motors in order, and the cost of new parts, which can be furnished at once by the makers, was only a little more than 100 dollars for the first six months. On the Bushwick Road, during the same period, the repairs have not cost more than an average of 15 dollars a month for all the five motors on that line.' The only question remaining to be dealt with in connection with the use of motors is the effect they have in frightening horses and contributing to accidents. It may be mentioned that steam motors are in use in Adelaide, and in the streets of Wellington, New Zealand, from both of which places we have assurances that the horses are only very slightly frightened by them at first and soon become reconciled to their appearance, and that there is less danger to foot passengers than if horses were used, as these engines can be stopped in half the distance that a driver would require for pulling up his horses. The introduction of steam tramways both in Adelaide and Wellington was reported to have been a complete success. The following is an extract from the American journal before quoted:—'There is an agreeable change as soon as the motor is coupled to the cars. The motion becomes continuous and easy instead of halting and jerky, so that the car seems to run more smoothly and the noise is very much less. The escaping steam is not heard, we miss the clatter of the horses' hoofs over the pavement, and the steadiness of the motion lightens the sound of the wheels on the rails. In fact the motor is, if anything, too quiet, for it often approaches teams without the driver becoming aware of its proximity. In such a case as that, the engineer has his hand upon the steam or air brake and the engine is stopped in half the distance that a driver would require for pulling up his horses. To be accurate, the engineer can if need be stop the car in its own length, even when going at the rate of ten miles an hour. As we approach the further end of the road, where the city is more sparsely settled, we go faster, and the distance which the horses used to trot in thirty minutes we easily travel in twenty—ten minutes saved—two hours a week, and ten days of working time in a year. It is worth calculating. At East New York we change for the Cypress Hill branch, and we run over a piece of track built with especial reference to the use of motors, at a considerably increased rate of speed, for the way passengers are few in number. We said specially laid for although the motor can be safely run over any street railroad track, it is better when relaying the track to put it down, as for a steam road, upon sleepers as well as stringers. Over this little stretch of two miles the cars run at the rate of twelve miles an hour, but they are stopped as easily as if the speed were only half as great, and the long car seating sixty passengers is taken round a curve from the main street into another running at right angles with it. Only two motors are run upon this branch, and yet on one Sunday last summer they drew over 7000 passengers. Even at three cents, which is the fare for this short distance, the receipts on this branch were 179 dollars for that day'—nearly £36. The great inconvenience felt by the travelling public in consequence of the railway being so distant from the heart of the city would be largely increased during the time the Exhibition is open; and even if it could not be shown that the establishment of a steam tramway would be financially beneficial, the great accommodation it will afford the public in going to and from the Exhibition, enhancing thereby its success, and facilitating the means of transit to suburban residents engaged daily in the city, would justify the necessary outlay for its construction and working; but, added to these indirect advantages, it had been ascertained that financially the undertaking will prove to be a successful one. He had prepared a probable estimate of the first cost, contruction, and annual working expenses of the tramway into Sydney, and the estimated revenue which would be derived therefrom. Capital Expenditure: 180 tons Larsen rails, at £11 per ton, £1980; points and crossings, fastenings, &c., £200; 13,500 feet of longitudinal timber bearing for rail, £270; 1500 transverse sleepers at 4s. each, £300; lifting road and laying rails, £500; macadamising in part, £500—£3750. Rolling Stock: 4 steam motors, at £780 each, £3120; 6 cars, at £310 each, £1860; freight charges, &c., £700; total, £9430. Incidental expenses, 20 per cent, £1886—£11,316. Sale of old material when, on the completion of railway into Sydney, tramway will be taken up:—Rails, £900; 4 steam motors, £2000; 6 cars, £1000; total, £3900; less cost of taking up, £300 — £3600; ultimate cost of tramway, say £7716. Then the estimated working expenditure was:—Cost of four motors, at £2 each per diem, £8. Detail: Coal, 8s.; oil, 2s.; waste, 1s.; engineer, 11s.; guard and brakesman, 8s.; one-half of the wages for one cleaner, 3s. 6d.; repairs, 6s. 6d.; cost of each mortor per diem, £2. Maintenance of permanent way, £1 10s.; car-cleaner, 7s. 6d.; issue of tickets, printing, &c., 15s.; superintending engineer and clerical assistance, £1 17s. 6d.; total working expenses, per diem, £12 10s.: gross working expenditure per annum, £4562. Revenue: Car journeys, 100 per diem—average number travelling each journey 50, equal to 5000 passengers a day at 2d. each, £41 13s. 4d.; less 25 per cent. for season ticket holders, £10 8s. 4d.; total revenue per diem, £31 5s.; gross revenue per annum, £11,406. Gross revenue per annum, £11,406; less working expenses, £4562—£6844; less interest on capital, £566; net profit per annum after paying working expenses and interest on capital, £6278. This estimate provided for an average of fifty passengers by each train. At the present time the suburban trains, in the morning and evening, bring in and take out from 200 to 300 passengers each. Provision would be made for carrying this number by the tram cars. The present number of passengers to and from the station exceeded 5000 per diem, and the average for each train is under rather than over estimated. It would therefore be seen that, after allowing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital and defraying working expenses, a handsome return of not less than 55 per cent. per annum would be produced, which in fifteen months would amount to sufficient to repay the net outlay. The motors and cars would be obtained from America. The rails, however, would be made in the colony, which is a pleasing feature in the undertaking, as this will be the first time that work of the kind had been carried out by local manufacturers, and it would no doubt have the effect of directing attention to the production on a larger scale of an article extensively used in the construction of our railways, and which had to be imported at great cost, besides giving an impetus to an important branch of the industries of the colony. The laying down of the line will be carried out by day labour, under the superintendence of an engineer now employed in the Railway Department, who was engineer for the Greenwich and also for the Belfast Tramway Company, and is thoroughly acquainted with the system adopted." He had no doubt that this project would be very successful, and add greatly to the conveniences of locomotion already enjoyed by the public. They had already heard from several returned colonists who had visited Europe and the United States of America of the success of tramways in various towns. He might state also that, in the colony of New Zealand, tramways were worked with great success, and also in Adelaide, and he had no doubt that it would work equally well here, and be a great advantage to the travelling public. Under these circumstances he hoped the House would consent to the resolution which he now proposed, and upon which a bill would be founded to provide for the construction of the tramway. There would be no cuttings to be made, and no private property to be taken possession of. He had one other remark to make. As soon as the tramway system was properly in being, it was likely it would be taken up by private enterprise. A good deal of the suburban traffic would be done by steam motive power, and this would be the means of showing the public the operation of the system. This would not be a large tax on the country, and it would be a great convenience during the Exhibition time.

Mr. FITZPATRICK felt it his duty to oppose this resolution. It was proposed as a temporary measure only, to meet the necessities arising during the Exhibition. But it was not likely that the Exhibition would be kept open for a very long time, and we need not expect a very large influx of population except from the country districts and the neighbouring colonies. That being so, this expenditure of £11,000 irrespective of the cost of maintaining the line would be merely to facilitate the conveyance of passengers by the Southern and Western lines for about four months; and it would be an extravagant and wasteful expenditure. He objected to the system of tramways altogether; it was a wretched half-way house between a macadamised road and a railway, and the result of it would be to postpone indefinitely the extension of the railway into the city. How far was it likely the people would avail themselves of this tramway. They would be exposed to all the inconvenience of changing, which would be a great objection to persons who, coming from a distance, would have a large quantity of luggage. They would just as soon get into a cab or omnibus. If a portion of the street were taken for this tramway the remainder would not be sufficient for the ordinary traffic.

Mr. HOSKINS said the Government were impressed with the conviction that there would be a large number of people at the International Exhibition, and if the existing means of locomotion from Redfern into the city were insufficient now, it would be far worse then. With regard to the tramway that was laid in Pitt-street some years ago, they knew very well that it was a failure because the rails were laid upside down, and the upturned edge of the rails caught in the wheels of vehicles. Had the rails been laid properly there would have been no resistance to vehicles in crossing the line. He had been told that in other towns where there were tramways the drivers of vehicles keep in the track from choice. It was not fair to condemn tramways because the one previously laid down was a failure. He would point out that in the present proposal a Larsen rail was to be used, with a narrow flange and a groove; the wheels ran in the groove, and the top of the rail was level with the roadway. There could thus be no concussion to any vehicle crossing the rails. Tramways were adopted in all the principal towns in Europe. In London they were laid down in all the main thoroughfares, except in the city. They had them also in Adelaide, and in Wellington in New Zealand. It was drawn by what are known as motor engines, and there was no danger to other vehicles. All the machinery was covered in. There was no smoke, and very little noise—less, in fact, than was made by an ordinary heavily laden waggon. The system of public vehicles in Sydney was very much behind the age, and in this respect we were very far behind other large towns. Was it not desirable, then, to have a system of locomotion that has been proved by experience to be the best adapted for cheap travelling? The expense of working tramways was less than that of omnibuses, and it was far more convenient. For providing for the large influx of visitors who are expected to come to this city, it was most desirable to obtain this improved means of locomotion, more especially when it was considered that most of the visitors would be compelled to live out of town. It would be quite as easy for passengers arriving by rail to take the tramway, as it would be to take an omnibus or a cab, while there was no comparison in regard to the convenience and comfort of the modes of travelling. He believed the tramway would be a most lucrative investment, for while the cost (motors and carriages included) would not amount to more than £11,316, the resale of the material would yield £3600, leaving a difference of £7000. Tramways, compared with omnibuses were as civilisation to barbarism. The Government were determined that this proposed tramway should in no way hinder the construction of the railway into Sydney. [Sir HENRY PARKES: Hear, hear.] The Government had given the clearest evidence of their desire to extend the railway into Sydney as speedily as possible in the bill which they had introduced, enabling them to take possession of the land required in sixty days instead of six months as at present. He asked the House to assent to the proposal of the Government if they did not wish to bring discredit upon the city in the eyes of those who came here for the first time during the Exhibition.

Stations	Weather	Max	Min	Rain
Tenterfield	b	70	51	0
Grafton ..	b	83	52	0
Inverell ..	b	80	50	0
Bourke ..	c	97	70	0
Narrabri ..	b	98	62	0
Armidale ..	o	76	41	0
Gunnedah	b	94	59	0
Tamworth	..	..	..	..
P. Macqrie	b	78	61	0
Murr'undi	o	79	53	0
Cassilis ..	o	83	54	0
Mus'brook	b	87	59	0
Dubbo ..	b	85	67	0
Mudgee ..	u	92	64	0
Maitland..	b	86	62	0
Newcastle	o	78	68	0
Orange ..	u	81	48	0
Bathurst..	c	85	52	0
MtVictoria	c	77	50	0
Forbes ..	b	89	60	0
Blacktown	b	86	55	0
Sydney ..	c	76	62	0
Wentw'th.	g	104	74	0
Young ..	u	97	58	0
Woll'gong	b	77	64	0
Moss Vale	b	77	54	0
Euston ..	b	106	72	0
Goulburn.	b	86	51	0
Wagga ..	c	98	65	0
Cape Geo.	b	82	..	0
Queanb'an	b	88	57	0
Deniliquin	u	101	62	0
Albury ..	r	94	61	0·04
Bodalla ..	b	84	58	0
Cooma ..	c	82	52	0·12
Eden	u	75	66	0
Gabo Isld.	u	78	67	0



Mr. MACINTOSH did not believe passengers coming by rail would use the tramway when they could get cabs; but he would support the tramway in Elizabeth-street as a means of relieving George and Pitt streets from their overcrowded condition. These cars would have to travel on gradients of 1 in 24. [Mr. LACKEY: That is provided for.] The hon. member had not told us the route.

Mr. LACKEY: The route would be out of the railway gates into Pitt-street, across Belmore Park into Elizabeth-street to Hunter-street.

Mr. MACINTOSH would support the tramway, but he did not expect the large amount of good from it that some hon. members anticipated.

Mr. GARRETT said that these tramways were laid down along the streets in the heart of New York, crossing Broadway, and they had in some streets the railway overhead as well. These tramways were laid down in every large town of the United Kingdom and on the Continent, while they were far cheaper and more convenient than any other mode of locomotion. This tramway would be far more convenient and would be cheaper than cabs or omnibuses. If this tramway were not laid down the omnibuses would charge sixpence, or whatever fare they pleased. In a large majority of the towns in which he had seen tramways in operation, the streets were narrower than those of Sydney. He would suggest that the Government before making a railway to the Circular Quay, should consider whether it would not be well to adopt a high-level railway similar to that in New York. It could be made in as many months as the ordinary railway would take years to make. In New York it offered no obstruction to the foot or vehicular traffic, and turned very acute angles. It afforded the smoothest travelling he ever experienced, and the motors were noiseless. In Chicago they run trams on tramways with ordinary steam engines, and the only caution the public got was "look-out for the tram when the bell rings," put up at the corners of streets. People got used to the trams, and accidents were seldom there. If the tramway was laid down in Sydney he did not think the people would allow it to be taken up again, they would feel so satisfied with it. Therefore he hoped hon. members of the Opposition would withdraw their opposition to the line, for he thought it should be tried. It would be cheaper, more comfortable, and the trams would run with greater frequency than ordinary vehicles.

Mr. LUCAS affirmed that the last tramway was improperly laid down. The line proposed was different to it altogether as the rails would offer no obstructions to vehicles. Since their last experiment they had been favoured with the experience of several colonists who visited the old country, and spoke in high terms of praise of the present system of tramways there. The trains on those tramways were worked by a new kind of engine, which runs along silently and in such a manner that horses were not frightened of them. If the Exhibition was to be the success they supposed it would be, it would be absolutely necessary that there should be some mode of transit, different from that at present used, for conveying visitors to it from the suburbs and country, where many would have to resort in consequence of the city being full. It would be impossible to construct the railway from Redfern to Circular Quay in less than three years, because only a limited number of men could be put to work on it on account of the cuttings being narrow. If the tramway was laid down and found a success, they could apply it to every street if they chose, so that it would afford accommodation to persons in all parts of the city, as tramways did to persons in towns in England, America and Germany. Talk about cabs! A person would have to pay a cabman 2s. 6d. for travelling a distance for which the tramway would only charge 2d.; and in the one instance he would secure comfort and civility, and in the other perhaps the reverse. He thought hon. members should vote for the introduction of the bill, and give the Government power to construct the line as soon as possible. The whole thing could be done before the Exhibition was finished, and nothing would do us more credit than this tramway.

Mr. BURNS said the statement that the rails of the Pitt-street tramway were placed the wrong way was borne out by the evidence given before a committee of the House, and if the rails had been laid down the reverse way they would not have impeded the traffic. He had had considerable experience of tramways in New Zealand, and they worked beneficially there. He felt some doubt that the proposed tramway would give all the advantages which the Minister for Works believed it would; but, after all, it was an experiment; and as it would not interfere with the railway, which he was very much in favour of, he would not oppose the motion.

Mr. DAY said he would vote for the motion because he believed the tramway would be a very great public advantage. The omnibus accommodation was most inadequate, and the tramway would not only do a great deal of good by removing the difficulties now felt by the travelling public, but would enable the Government to gain experience as to the value of tramways in this city.

Mr. BADGERY said he would oppose this motion. He did not see the necessity for the tramway as a means of conveyance for the travelling public, or that we were in a position to spend a large sum of money upon such a work, especially when we were going to spend a very large sum on the Exhibition.

Mr. W. DAVIES said the question was simply, was additional accommodation required, and no one could deny that it was required. Seeing that the omnibus proprietors did not furnish sufficient accommodation now it was certain that they would not provide what was wanted when the pressure of the Exhibition came. If this tramway were constructed it would very much relieve George and Pitt streets, and it would set at rest for ever one way or other the vexed question of tramways in Sydney. So that the experiment was worth trying. Some hon. members had spoken against the groove rails, but these rails were used in other countries, and he saw no danger in using them. He thought the House might fairly allow the Government to construct the tramway.

Mr. M'ELHONE said he should vote against the motion, and he thought the Government might have gone on with more important business. He did not see what advantage the tramway would be to passengers by the railway, because as they would generally have luggage with them they would, after being set down in Elizabeth-street, have to get a cab and go to an hotel. But he objected to the tramway principally on the ground that it was not wanted, and would not be of any benefit, and that it was one of the curses which had sprung up in consequence of the Exhibition.

Mr. J. DAVIES said he would vote against the motion because he was opposed to the proposal for the tramway. First of all he was in favour of the city railway being proceeded with, and would much rather see the Government going on with a bill for that railway than spending money on a tramway. He objected to the tramway because it could only be a single line, and could not meet the requirements of the public. He was at a loss to understand of what great advantage this tramway would be to the people. Railway passengers could take the omnibus, or they could take a cab to their homes for a shilling. People would not go direct from the railway to the Exhibition, but they would go to the hotels or lodging-houses first with their luggage. He did not see why they should send large sums of money out of the country for the tramcars, which could certainly be constructed in the workshops here. As to the Pitt-street tramway, it was well known that property there was depreciated by the passing of the tramcars, because it had interfered with the other traffic of the street. If this tramway were intended to relieve the other streets of the amount of traffic they carried in the shape of railway material, wool, and other things, it would do some good. But he had not gathered that any such object was intended. It was merely intended for passengers, and, as he had shown, the people would not be likely to use it. A railway to the city alone would meet the passenger accommodation. He quoted the evidence of Mr. Thornton to show that tramways on our narrow streets were not likely to be serviceable, and that on inclines especially it was difficult to work the motors. The incline in Elizabeth-street was so steep as to be unsuited for the traction of a tramcar. He admitted that the tramway in Pitt-street was of a different character from the tramway now proposed, inasmuch as the rails were above the road and interfered with the traffic. Still although there would be improved rails the tramway would be objectionable, and he would oppose it.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the projected tramway, as he did not think it would answer the purpose for which it was intended. People coming by train would have to take cabs for their residences. He believed the Exhibition itself was a great mistake, and he did not see why they should add another in the shape of an experimental tramway, which instead of costing £8000 would cost half as much more. It was rather too costly an experiment for four months use.

Mr. ROSEBY should support the proposal if only for an experiment, and to see whether what was said about the tramways in other countries was true. The bulk of the evidence given before the select committee was that the tramways were greatly improved and afforded a far superior mode of travelling to that at present enjoyed. He had heard it stated that 100,000 people from Victoria would visit the colony at the Exhibition. A large number would come by railway, and he thought they could not do better than lay this tramway as a general convenience and to relieve the traffic on George-street. He thought they ought to give this movement their hearty support. He believed when once the experiment was tried tramways would be very largely used.

Captain ONSLOW supported the tramway, because it would conduce to the success of the Exhibition.

The question was put that the resolution be now agreed to, which was carried on the following division:—

AYES, 31.

Parkes	Kerr	Harris
Watson	Greenwood	Bennett
Windeyer	Simson	Greville
Lackey	Hoskins	W. H. Suttor
F. B. Suttor	T. Smith	Jacob
H. H. Brown	Garrett	Webb
Lucas	Eckford	Burns
Onslow	Macintosh	Stuart
Roseby	Beyers	Day
Baker	Thompson	Copeland } Tellers.
W. C. Brown.		

NOES, 10.

J. Davies	Clarke	Driver
Fitzpatrick	M'Elhone	Terry
Badgery	Bowman	Barbour } Tellers.
Murphy		

PAIR: Mr. W. Davis, for; Mr. S. C. Brown, against.

The CHAIRMAN left the chair, and reported the resolution to the House. The resolution was received and agreed to. A bill in accordance with the resolution was brought in and read the first time.

FELONS' APPREHENSION ACT.

The SPEAKER reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council, conveying a bill to amend the Felons' Apprehension Act.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved that this bill be read the first time, which was agreed to.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Chinese Immigration Bill.

Clause 12, "Penalties how recovered."

Sir HENRY PARKES moved the omission of all the words after the first two words of the clause "All penalties," with a view to the insertion of the following words:—"Under this Act shall be sued for and recovered in the name of some officer of Customs thereunto authorized by the Colonial Treasurer before two or more Justices of the Peace in accordance with the provision of the Acts regulating procedure on summary conviction before Justices. And it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer by writing under his hand to authorize any such officer to detain any vessel the master whereof shall, in the opinion of the said Treasurer, have committed an offence under section four of this Act; and such detention may be either at the port or place where such vessel is found, or at any port or place to which the said Treasurer may order such vessel to be brought; and thereupon any such officer so authorized shall be entitled to obtain in the customary manner such writ of assistance or other aid and assistance in and about the detention of or other lawful dealing with such vessel as are by law provided under the Act or Acts regulating the Customs with reference to seizure of vessels or goods. But such detention shall be for safe custody only, and shall cease and be discontinued if a bond with two sufficient sureties be given by such master for the payment of the amount of such penalty and other sums as may be adjudged to be paid by the Justices as hereinafter provided. Provided that if default be made in payment of any penalty incurred by such master in terms of any conviction adjudging the payment thereof, which conviction may be in the form in the schedule hereto, it shall be lawful for such officer of customs to seize such vessel, and to take all proper proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this colony for the purpose of procuring the condemnation and sale of such vessel as for a breach of the Customs or Revenue laws of the said colony. And the said Court shall, and may, upon any such proceedings being taken, have and exercise the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities given by the Imperial Acts twenty-six Victoria, chapter twenty-four, and thirty and thirty-one Victoria, chapter forty-five, and any Acts amending the same, and by any of her Majesty's orders in Council made under the authority of the said first cited Act. Provided, lastly, that the proceeds of sale of any such vessel sold under the sentence of the said Court shall, after payment of the amount of such penalty and of all costs incurred (including the proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court), be held by the Colonial Treasurer in trust for the owners of, or other persons lawfully entitled to, the vessel so condemned and sold."

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question was negatived.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved the insertion of the words proposed to be inserted.

Mr. JACOB moved the insertion of the words "and sums of money," after the word "penalties."

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the amendment was not in order at this stage.

Sir HENRY PARKES did not object to the amendment now proposed.

The words were added.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said if the Government accepted a bond of two sureties, he did not see any reason for the forfeiture of the ship, as the bond would be ample security for the payment of the money.

Sir HENRY PARKES admitted the force of the hon. member's objection, and he would be willing to amend the clause so as to give it that effect. He would assent to the recommittal of the bill.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 13, "Short Title," was agreed to.

Postponed clause, 1, "Interpretation."

The words were altered to "any person of the Chinese race," and the clause as amended was agreed to.

A new clause, "Exemption of British subjects," was agreed to.

Mr. TERRY moved the following new clause—

"Nothing in the third section of the 39 Vic., No. 19, cited as the 'Naturalisation Act of New South Wales,' shall, after the commencement of this Act, extend to or confer upon any Alien Chinese, any capacity in respect of the acquisition of real estate."

Sir HENRY PARKES moved the insertion of the words after the word "Chinese," "any person of the Chinese race, whether a subject of the Chinese Empire or not." This, he explained, would make the bill much more restrictive than it was when first introduced.

Mr. FITZPATRICK thought the amendment needless, and likely to lead to complication.

Mr. JACOB held that the words were surplusage, and contradicted by another part of the bill. He proposed that the clause stand a clause before that relating to the short title.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he should feel it his duty to oppose this clause.

After some remarks from Captain ONSLOW,

Mr. FITZPATRICK submitted that it was not competent for the hon. member, Mr. Terry, to propose this clause, as it would amend the Naturalization Act of Chinamen, and had nothing to do with a bill relating to Chinese immigration. It was contrary to one of the Queen's instructions.

Mr. TERRY defended the clause; and, after some remarks from Mr. WINDEYER, Mr. JACOB, and Mr. GARRETT,

Mr. CAMERON ruled that the clause was beyond the scope of the bill.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved a new clause, to the effect that a certificate of exemption from payment should be granted to the Chinese in the colony.

The clause was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN left the chair and reported the bill, with amendments, to the House.

The adoption of the report was made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past 12 o'clock, until the usual hour this day.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432516

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER JOHN ELDER AT ADELAIDE.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

ADELAIDE, March 13.

The following is a summary of English news by the steamship John Elder, which left Plymouth on January 30, and arrived here on Wednesday night. The vessel is under the command of Captain A. J. Cooper, and had a capital passage without any special incident except one birth. The child was christened John Elder.

Passengers.—The following is a list of the first saloon passengers: Miss Allesandri, Colonel Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bull, family (7), and servant, Mr. Arthur Campbell, Miss Caswell, Miss E. C. Caswell, Mr. Arthur Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davis, Mr. John Duncan, Mr. John H. Durham, Mr. Rasled, Miss C. D. Ferguson, Mr. Gaynor, Rev. C. J. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. J. H. Hickson, Mr. Edgar W. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howell, Dr. Thomas S. Kerr, Mr. Alex Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Maberly and child, Miss Augusta Innes, Rev. T. M. O'Callaghan, Miss Palmer, Miss Paterson, Rev. G. D. F. Pritchard, Miss Richardson, Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. Richman, Mr. A. O. Rawbotham, Mr. Frank Shepherd, Mr. Richard M. Shepherd, Mr. H. Spragge, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tindall and servant, Mr. Charles F. Tindall, Mr. John T. Tindall, Miss Annie Tindall, Miss Louisa Tindall, Miss Jane Tindall, Miss Eliza Tindall, Miss Esther Tindall, Mr. H. P. Tomkinson, Mr. W. P. Turbon, Mr. R. E. Powell, Mr. Toopeny, Mr. Edward Twynam, Mr. Wickens, Mr. and Mrs. Forster Willson child and nurse, Mr. Charles V. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Wilson (2), Mr. A. J. Winterson, Mr. William Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Young, Miss Young.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A telegram from Darmstadt denies the truth of the reports of the Queen's intended visit to Germany in the spring.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his family have arrived in England, and the *Standard* says the Queen intends taking permanent charge of the education of the children of the late Princess Alice.

Mr. Arthur Hodgson, lately a squatter on the Darling Downs, Queensland, has received an autograph letter from the Prince of Wales, thanking him for invaluable services as Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has engaged a fast steamer to convey a large number of locked-out agricultural labourers to New Zealand. They will embark at Plymouth immediately. Mr. Alfred Simmons, general secretary to the Labour Union, will accompany the immigrants. There are still a good many labourers locked out.

The ship Ellora left Plymouth on the 24th January with 507 immigrants for Sydney.

Germany and Italy are vieing with England in attempts to establish commercial relations with Central Africa. The Berlin Government has set down a vote of 70,000 marks for a subsidy towards the cost of commercial exploration. The Italians are sending an expedition to Zeylah, a port in the Somali country, to found a colony.

A meeting of Indian gentlemen resident in England has been held at Charing Cross Hotel, to protest against the expenses of the Afghan war being defrayed by India. A petition to Parliament on the subject was adopted, to be entrusted to Mr. Fawcett.

A first public meeting of Lancashire manufacturers, merchants, and members of Parliament has been held at Manchester to promote the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods. The meeting resolved to use every lawful means to induce the Government and Parliament to abolish them.

A Conference of the National Federation of Liberal associations has been held at Leeds, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, who explained that the objects of the organization were to promote union amongst the Liberal party, and define more clearly its policy.

Weston, who on the 17th commenced his 2000-mile walk through England, was near Land's End on January 28, having accomplished nearly 550 miles in 12 days.

A great sensation was produced by the attempted escape of the notorious burglar Peace by leaping from an express train when he was journeying to Sheffield to be examined respecting the murder of Mr. Tyson two years ago. He was recaptured where he fell in a state of unconsciousness, and has since been confronted with Mrs. Tyson, and committed for trial at the Leeds assizes.

Two fatal colliery accidents occured on January 25; one at a colliery near Barnsly, where an explosion of gas killed two men and seriously injured five persons; and the other at Trafalgar Colliery, Forest of Dean, where two colliers were crushed to death, and a third fatally injured.

A 20 days' investigation into the cause of the disastrous explosion at Abercarne has resulted in a failure to prove anything satisfactory.

A crowded meeting of railway servants and of the general public has been held in Exeter Hall to protest against the reduction of wages and extension of working hours recently enforced by some railway company.

In accordance with a resolution passed by miners, council meetings are being held throughout Yorkshire and Derbyshire, to roughly test the feeling of the men regarding arbitration. Mr. Mundella met a deputation of the men on the 27th at Sheffield to decide the basis of arbitration.

The prospects of an amicable settlement of the dispute in connection with the engineering trade are more favourable than they were a fortnight ago.

The cotton operatives employed by Messrs. Horrocks and Jackson, of Preston, after a short strike, have submitted to 10 per cent. reduction.

Messrs. Gooles, Brothers' cotton mill at Ashton has been burnt. The loss is £30,000.

A wharf attached to Fairfield Dock, Glasgow, belonging to John Elder and Co., has been damaged by fire to the extent of £10,000.

A fire occurred on some wharfs in Tooley-street, London, by which much damage was done to the property of Messrs. Denning and Cobb, hidebrokers.

After six days' trial of the Glasgow Bank directors, the case for the prosecution concluded on the 27th, when witnesses were called for the defence, and on the 28th the Lord Advocate commenced his address to the jury.

Yakoob Khan has seized Fort Jezen, belonging to the Ghilzars, making prisoners of the chiefs and families he found there. The Byhitzais are greatly incensed, and have commenced hostilities against him.

Ghoolam Husseim Khan has been entrusted with the civil administration of the Candahar country, which is reported quiet.

The *Golos* admits that England is de facto Sovereign of Afghanistan, and has every chance of success in Asia Minor.

The health of Sir Neville Chamberlain is so completely broken down that his return to England is deemed needful.

A Chinese Embassy to Russia was received by the Czar in great state on the 21st instant, when friendly assurances were exchanged.

Engineers have arrived at Orenburg to make arrangements for the commencement of a railway to Orsk, early in spring. It is reported from Berlin that, to obviate divided jurisdiction in the island of Cyprus, England has offered the Sultan of Turkey £1,000,000 for the purchase of Cyprus.

A serious famine is reported as existing in Upper Egypt, and two Englishmen have been sent by the Khedive to administer relief there.

Traffic through the Suez Canal has been interrupted several days by the stranding of the British steamer Northbourne.

The Hon. Robert Lowe has accepted the chairmanship of a new Egyptian National Bank, which is to have a capital of four millions.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has settled the claim of the largest creditor of the floating debt, and others are being settled with daily. The deeds of the lands assigned to the Rothschilds' loan have been completed, and the property more than covers what is required for the service.

The plague in Russia excites great alarm throughout North-eastern Europe, and the German and Austrian Governments are taking energetic steps to prevent its approaches. An international conference on the subject has been held at Vienna. The Russian Government declare that the reports on it are exaggerated, and that they are willing to allow a sanitary commission to proceed to the seat of the epidemic, round which a sanitary cordon is being established.

Russian securities on the Continent have been adversely affected by the movements of Russian cruisers attracting much attention. Three from America are now at Copenhagen, and nine others from the Pacific, the Black Sea, and elsewhere are ordered to rendezvous in the Mediterranean, making 12 war ships, all specially adapted for cruising purposes.

Russia intends establishing a naval station on the Danube, probably at Tulisha, belonging by treaty to Roumania.

The great prosecution undertaken by the Russian Government against fraudulent army contractors has fallen through, and their demands are to be satisfied in full. The accused threatened to compromise several highly placed personages.

The difficulties connected with the terms of the supplementary treaty between Russia and Turkey are interminable. The signing is put off from day to day on some fresh pretence or other. The expenses incurred for the maintenance of Turkish prisoners in Russia will not be included in the indemnity, but will be settled at once. The idea of a mixed occupation of eastern Roumelia seems now entirely abandoned in consequence of the reluctance of France to take part in it, and the strong repugnance of the Porte to the project. The International Commission now sitting at Phillippopolis, having found it impossible to make headway against obstacles interposed by Russia, have resolved to appeal to European Cabinets.

It is believed at Sophia that a group of influential Bulgarian deputies will propose the adjournment of the election of a Prince of Bulgaria, the prolongation of Russian military occupation, and stay of the Russian commission for two years, from fear of dangers arising from a weak Government at the outset.

The *Times'* correspondent at Tirnova says it is almost certain that delegates from Rouglia will present themselves for admission to the Tirnova assembly of notables.

It is reported that Bulgars of Rouglia are determined to resist by force the march of Turkish troops to the Balkan frontier.

The evacuation of Spuz is being carried out, and all preliminaries to the transfer of Podgoritza to Montenegro have been arranged. The Turks are leaving in great numbers. The Russian authorities being dissatisfied with the boundary line established by the Bulgaria Delineation Commission from Silistria to Mongolia have refused to deliver up the Dobrudscha frontier to Roumania. The Roumanian Government has appealed to the Powers on the subject.

The Austrian Government have informed the European Cabinets that they are not disposed to forego their right of occupying Novibazar whenever they think proper to do so.

The Italian Senate has devoted three days to a discussion of the Berlin treaty, and the foreign policy of the Government. The Opposition reproached the Government for its dubious attitude during the Eastern crisis.

Another crisis has arisen in France. Marshal MacMahon entered the Council-chamber on January 28, and declared he would refuse his sanction to some proposed changes in the chief military commands, as they were calculated to disorganize the army. He thereupon left the Council-chamber. Throughout the same day rumours prevailed in Paris of the Marshal's possible resignation, and on the Bourse they produced a serious fall. The result of the Marshal's communication was that his Ministers not only met at Versailles that afternoon, but again in Paris during the evening. Great efforts were made to induce the Marshal to reconsider his determination. The resignation of M. Tessereno de Bort is denied. His secession from the Government was hailed in England as likely to be a gain to the cause of free trade, he being a strong protectionist and the author of the denunciation of the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

The drawing in the great French lottery commenced on the 26th, in the concert-room of the Trocadero Palace, and will extend over a fortnight.

CAPE NEWS.

Cape papers are to hand to February 22. The *Natal Witness* publishes a graphic description of the destruction of the head-quarter camp at Isandhalwana. Lord Chelmsford, it is admitted, was insufficiently provided with cavalry; but cavalry would only have been specially serviceable on the day in question by bringing the General information of the powerful force concentrated in his immediate neighbourhood. Had Lord Chelmsford been aware of the strength of that force, the *Witness* doubts whether the course pursued by him would not have still been the very best to adopt. He had left behind in the camp a sufficient force to hold it against almost any odds for hours, with enough ammunition to have lasted for almost any length of time, had only the most ordinary rules of warfare been observed by the officers in charge of the camp at the time. The action commenced when there were in the camp at least 800 Europeans provided with artillery, and the force which attacked the camp cannot be set down at a higher figure than 20,000. On the very same night 80 men, behind a barricade of the most temporary description, and without artillery, held their own for at least 10 hours against a force of not less than 2500, repulsing them with tremendous slaughter, and suffering themselves comparatively trifling loss. The question is of the simplest proportion, and can only be stated thus:—If 80 men, behind a temporary barricade, and without artillery, can hold their own against 2500 Zulus and succeed in repulsing them,—with artillery 800 should have been able to hold their own against 20,000 Zulus, if only they were properly entrenched or sheltered behind their waggons. We will put the matter in another light. If the 80 men at Rorke's drift had gone out in skirmishing order against 2500, 10 here and 20 there, would they not have been simply strangled by weight of numbers and wiped out, and must not a similar end have resulted if 800 went out in skirmishing order against 20,000? The *Cape Times* remarks, "There can be no doubt that the whole native mind in South Africa is agitated by the recent misfortune, and that a decisive success is necessary to re-establish the impression of the white man's superiority. It appears to be Lord Chelmsford's intention to wait for reinforcements, especially of cavalry, before attempting to gain any advantage. We cannot doubt that the Imperial Government will now grant the forces applied for, but we have horsemen on the spot who, it seems to us, might almost show British cavalry the way in operating against a savage enemy, and we trust, therefore, to hear more of a design lately mentioned for the enrolment of some corps of mounted volunteers in the Cape colony to undertake this especial work." The *Witness* concludes that if the officers in charge of the camp had acted on the defensive, having a force sufficient to keep the enemy in check until return of the rest of the column, the Zulus would have been caught between two fires and practically put out of the field. News from the 4th to the 10th February says interest is concentrated in the Zulu war. Colonel Wood has met with some successes, though not of great importance, and the services of the Dutch farmers acting with him are mentioned with the highest commendation. Colonel Pearse is entrenched at Erowe. The loss of a few waggons and oxen from his train was made the most of by alarmists, but the column is strongly protected in the heart of Zululand, and well able to hold its own. It is reported that the Zulu forces have left the King's Kraal in order to operate against Colonel Wood and Colonel Pearson. Lord Chelmsford with his staff has gone to visit the camp at Erowe at Helbinabar. The stores are now well protected by entrenchments, the post being held by the 4th King's Own under Colonel Bray and by a portion of Colonel Glyn's column. It was telegraphed down on Sunday that large bodies of Zulus were concentrating on the Tuzela with the intention of entering Natal. The river, however, was not fordable, and the report may have originated in the obvious probability of such a measure. Cetewayo has sent a message to Napoch, a chief bordering the Transvaal, instructing him to make common cause with Lekukhui, and take Pretoria while Cetewayo takes Maritzburg. The official list of the killed at Isandhalwania has now been published. The bodies of Lieutenant Melvill and Lieutenant Coghil have been found 300 yards on this side of the Buffalo River, with the colours of the 24th Regiment they succeeded in saving. An official account has been published of his Excellency the High Commissioner's interview with Mr. Joubert, the delegate of the public meeting of Transvaal people lately held at Wonderfontem. Mr. Joubert assured Sir Bartle Frere that the people would be satisfied with nothing less than their independence. Sir Bartle Frere gave him no hope of that concession, but asserted the intention of the British Government to allow the people the largest possible amount of independence. Mr. Joubert expressed his belief that Sir Bartle Frere by a personal visit might be able to persuade the people to adopt his views. The interview appears to have been wholly of a friendly character, but Sir Bartle Frere wished Mr. Joubert to impress upon the people of the Transvaal the very serious consequences which will ensue if they stand aside in the present crisis, or side with the Zulus, as the war was undertaken in great part on their account. It is said that the Transvaal Boers as a body will give no assistance in the war, although individually some have already done good service in regard to it. It is reported that the Orange Free State Government has offered to raise a contingent of 500 mounted men to serve in Zululand. The Hon. Major Southey has recruited more than a hundred men for the northern borders, where affairs are still unsettled. These men will proceed to the Orange River under the command of Captain M'Taggart, who did good work in the frontier war. Some fresh uneasiness was caused on Saturday afternoon by a report from Mr. Sydney, Border agent, that a Zulu army was gathering on some of the lower Tingela, and had only been prevented crossing by the height of the river, which has risen owing to heavy rains. A practical contradiction has been given to the report, which seems to have been founded on the fact that native spies had seen some watchfires in the locality. The river is still in a flood, and there seems a likelihood of more rain. Everything is perfectly quiet along the border, although reports had been received that armies had left the King's Kraal to attack Colonels Wood and Glyn. Cetewayo, it is said, has given orders that entrenched positions are not to be attacked in future, owing to the severe losses sustained at Rorke's drift. This is viewed by some as serving to make more probable an attempted invasion of Natal. Very satisfactory accounts have been received from Colonel Pearson, who has at least two months' provisions, dating from 4th February. He has with him 1600 Europeans and 120 natives, together with about 90 mules and the same number of horses. His stock of ammunition is also amply sufficient. No credence ought, therefore, to be given to attempts made to represent his position as critical.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, AT AUCKLAND.

[By Cable.]
[Reuter's Telegram.]

AUCKLAND, March 13.

The Pacific Steamship Company's mail steamer City of Sydney, from San Francisco, arrived to-day.

The following is her list of passengers. For Sydney: Mrs. Leavitt, Messrs. J. Robertson, Leavitt, Graves and child, Brocker, Martin, Eberhardt, Dormouse and two children, B. Cobb, Hamilton, Deckell, Rev. Mr. Cassidy, and Kohler.

The following is a summary of general news:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.

The Pope formally declared that a miracle has been reported at La Satelle.

The Italian Senatory Council is taking precautionary measures against the plans of the Vatican, in harmony with the views expressed by Prince Bismarck.

The Pope has proclaimed a universal Jubilee, for the anniversary of his election.

Cardinal Nino has written a letter, denying that the Papacy is becoming impoverished.

The Spanish Government have purchased Calvera, one of the Beautiuri Islands, with the intention of establishing there a penitentiary and penal settlement.

Emilo Castelar, the celebrated orator, and other prominent members of the Cortes, has appealed to the Spanish Democrats to take part in the approaching elections.

The German Minister has been recalled from Copenhagen.

The difficulties between Russia and Roumania have been adjusted.

Moscow journals are not allowed to appear until every item referring to the plague is removed from their columns.

Eggers and Co. have failed at Riga. Their liabilities are over a million of silver roubles. This event has caused a great panic throughout the city.

The deputy Fritche has left Berlin, in order to avoid being arrested for violating the Socialists' laws.

A hundred and twenty Communists have returned to Paris from New Caledonia.

The Marquis de Tocque Ville has telegraphed to the Sublime Porte the acceptance of a financial project, involving a loan to the Porte of seven millions of pounds sterling.

The Turkish army and navy are to be reduced to a peace footing.

The Hungarian revenue shows a deficit of twenty-four millions of florins. A general commercial collapse throughout Hungary is imminent.

In Sweden a bill has been passed emancipating all Jews, and requiring them to do military service.

A Belgian, Count Lanquand Dunionceare, is supposed to have fled to America. He had been sentenced in contumacio to 15 years' imprisonment for fraud and perjury.

A quarry in the suburbs of Oporto, in Portugal, caved in burying several houses. A fire subsequently breaking out amongst the ruins, caused many people to perish in the flames.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be ill.

A scheme for renewing the Turkish National debt is being prepared.

The French Budget for 1880 estimates that there will be a surplus of 660,000 francs.

Prussia will not surrender the Guelph fund to the Committee at Brunswick.

The Prussian Diet consider that the refusal of the Duke of Cumberland to recognise the German Federal constitution renders succession impossible.

The German Press has expressed great satisfaction at M. Grevy's election to the Presidency in France.

The German Parliamentary Discipline Bill has passed the Upper House by a majority of one.

The captain and crew of the steamer Pomerania have been acquitted of all blame on account of the recent collision with the ship Noel and Ellian. An officer of the latter vessel has been censured.

AMERICAN SUMMARY.

The British ship Nio was burnt at Charlestown, with thirty-eight thousand bales of cotton on board, which were totally destroyed.

The Eastern press virulently attacks the Bill for restricting Chinese passenger ships to fifteen Chinese passengers, and has demanded the Presidential veto.

The ship Clara sailed on the 10th from New York, conveying American machinery and other exhibits to Sydney Exhibition.

The Niobe is to follow next month.

Canada contributes machinery, which will be especially represented.

General Garfield is, by common consent, regarded as the strongest debater in the House of Representatives. Hooker, of Mississippi, is the most polished orator. Eugene Hale, of Maine, and S. S. Cox, of New York, are the ready orators. Kelley, Ewing, and Chittenden, are the financial orators. General Banks and Sayler, of Ohio, are the authorities on Parliamentary law. Springer is the irrepressible orator. Errett and Bayne, of Pennsylvania, are the silent orators, and Frye, of Maine, is one of *the* orators.

A new rifle on the Werndl system has been invented by Lieutenant von Schurda, of the Austrian engineers, the firing of which involves only three movements. In this novel arm the percussion action is dispensed with, the mechanism for firing being placed in the breech-piece. The new action is described as extremely simple, and of such a construction as to permit of all Werndl rifles, with which the Austrian army is provided, being converted into the new arm.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent, "Stella.")

PARIS, Dec. 27.

This gay city is now in its glory, the shopwindows presenting a splendid display of every imaginable branch of industry, useful and ornamental, mostly a happy blending of the two. The "all Paris" of freestone and mortar, is truly, "a sight for sair e'en," with all its rich arrays of beautiful things arresting the gaze of the stroller at every step, while the "all Paris" of flesh and blood, bent on the buying of *étrennes*, is perambulating the principal thoroughfares, passing a general review of the "lovely" things in the shops, and buying, right and left, to the extent of its paying possibilities. The Christmas display of this season has never been surpassed, and has not been often equalled. The caterers for the general demand for elegant trifles, on the approach of the New Year, seem to have determined to show to the world that they can show things as rich and fine, now that the wonderful Exhibition of 1878 is over, as anything displayed in that most splendid of shows; and in this they have perfectly succeeded.

There has never been so large a number of *baraques*; these ugly little booths, which one would regret not to see at this season, because one is accustomed to see them, now burden the pavements, not of the Boulevards only, but of all the principal new thoroughfares. No special novelty seems to have been brought out this year; but the quantity of cheap and pretty objects displayed in these little wooden structures, and the neatness and taste which they exemplify, are really amazing. The weather is bitter cold, rents and food are very dear; it is devoutly to be hoped that the sale of these popular displays, representing, as they generally do, a year's work, and the investment of their whole capital, by the artisan families who have produced and who sell them, may be brisk and successful.

A private view of the prizes of the famous national lottery has just been vouchsafed to a privileged few. The sight of the masses of objects forming the prizes of this gigantic affair, is said to be extremely curious. The committee, whose arduous labours are entirely gratuitous, are now said to have adopted the following resolution relative to the drawing: The chief prize, a massive silver service of the value of £6000, is to be drawn first, and then nearly all the other "great prizes," a denomination including all the prizes worth £80 and upwards, of which there are over two thousand, including some from £600 to £2000. The drawing of these "great prizes" will take a week, at the rate of 250 a day, as the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, under whose direction the lottery is placed, can only devote five hours a day to this work. The experiments that have been made show that it is hardly possible to draw more than 50 per hour. The distribution of the great prizes having to be made among the twelve series (corresponding to the twelve millions subscribed) an independent wheel will indicate to which series the number drawn by the great wheel belongs. When the drawing of the great prizes shall be finished, the turn of the smaller ones will commence, the smaller ones including all those of which the value is less than £80. The number drawn will be applicable to the twelve series, so that in fact at least three thousand lots will be drawn daily. That drawing will be completed in about twelve days, and to the last two numbers will be reserved a prize of £2000, and the one of £4000, consisting of a superb diamond necklace. Although the great prize will have been drawn first, some chances of success will be left to the last moment for those whose number has not been drawn, and who will likewise have participated in all the chances for the great prizes. These last two will be attributed to a second series, to be designated by means of the extra wheel.

Christmas Eve has been celebrated with the usual midnight mass in the principal churches, the services at the Madelaine, St. Eustache, and St Roch having been the most imposing, and the splendid music having drawn crowds so dense that those fashionable centres of religious dissipation found it necessary to close their doors as early as ten o'clock. After the midnight mass, always a favourite spectacle and excitement here, and as the worshippers hasten to the various restaurants, or to their homes, as the case may be, and do honour to the traditional Christmas Supper, the *reveillon*, which is supposed to usher in the auspicious morning of the Nativity. As the Midnight Mass is over, about half-past one, the *reveillouneurs* generally get to bed somewhere about four o'clock.

The marriage of Princess Thyra with the Duke of Cumberland has been a very splendid affair. The Cathedral was filled with magnificent uniforms, and toilettes even more magnificent. When as many magnates and grandees of both sexes as could be seated were settled in their appointed places, superb soldiers in all the glory of their full regimentals made a double hedge from the door to the altar, and along the road thus cleared the bridal procession advanced in the following order:—First came all the officers of the Royal Household in full Court dress, preceding the Grand-Marshal, Count de Lovenskyold, carrying his wand of office. Then came the King, leading Princess Thyra, followed by her eight bridesmaids. Next came the Queen, led by the Duke of Cumberland; then the Crown Princess of Denmark (daughter of the reigning King of Sweden), led by the Grand-Duke Alexis, representing his father, the Czar; then came the Crown Prince of Denmark and his young brother, Prince Waldemar; the three brothers of the King of Denmark, the Princes Julius, William, and John of Glucksburg; and all the other members of the Royal family. All these "august" personages were seated in front of the altar, where a row of gilded chairs were placed for them.

Behind the Royal Family came the ladies of the Court, the Countesses, Baronesses, and wives of the great dignitaries of the Crown, all in full court-dress with long trains, and who were ranged against the wall to the left of the altar.

Every one admitted to the building was in the fullest possible glory of habiliment, with jewels in profusion. Report has not yet favoured us with the toilettes of the eight noble bridesmaids; but we have learned that the bride was in white silk, with a train of white velvet strewn with blush-roses, bouquets of which also ornamented her dress. The Queen wore a robe of white silk embroidered with gold thread, and a crown of diamonds. The Crown-Princess was in sky-blue, the robe of silk, the train of velvet embroidered with diamonds, and a diadem of diamonds "of fabulous value," says Court Gossip.

In the tribune occupied by the ladies of the Diplomatic circle, two of the occupants were specially remarkable for the splendour of their attire, viz., the Baronne de Hohrenhein, wife of the Russian Ambassador, and Princess Baratow, wife of the First Attache of the Russian Embassy. Both these ladies wore the Russian costume of real, true, authentic cloth of gold, and diadems of pearls of enormous value on their heads.

The King and the Princes of the Royal family wore the uniform of General of the Danish army, with the *grand cordon* of the Order of the Elephant; the Duke of Cumberland wool the uniform of General of the British army and the riband of the Order of the Lion of Hanover; the Grand Duke Alexis wore the uniform of a Russian Admiral and the Order of the Elephant.

Behind the bridegroom's chair were ranged six Hanoverian dignitaries of the highest rank, who have held office under the late King of Hanover, or who are attached to the service of the Duke of Cumberland and of Brunswick-Luneburg.

After a psalm, sung by the artists of the Royal Opera, the Bishop of Zealand preached a sermon, which was judged by all present to be most unnecessarily long, especially as the bridegroom does not understand a word of Danish. However, this fatiguing flux of warning and advice came to an end at last, the bride and bridegroom pronounced their respective vows, and received the benediction of the Bishop, whose final "Amen!" was followed by a signal from the Grand-Marshal, which signal, instantaneously transmitted, was followed by the booming of twenty-one discharges of the cannon placed in front of the Royal Palace, informing the people of the Danish metropolis that Princess Thyra of Denmark had become the Duchess of Cumberland-Brunswick-Luneburg.

The King was much affected during the ceremony, and could not restrain his tears at the idea of losing his sole remaining daughter; as to young Prince Waldemar, who adores his youngest sister, he cried through the whole ceremony, quite unable to control his sorrow at an event that was to take that favourite sister away from their home and from the sphere of his daily life. The countenance of the Queen betrayed her emotion at losing her daughter; but she commanded her features better than the King or the young Prince.

Immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony, the young couple approached the King, who kissed the Duke on both cheeks and folded his daughter in his arms. The couple then approached the Queen, who kissed them both, and then made the round of the members of the Royal Family, and where kissed by them all.

The Bridal Procession, with the new pair at its head then formed anew, and were entertained in the Royal apartments to a splendid supper, the wedding having taken place at half-past 7 in the evening. At half-past 10 the new couple left the palace and drove to the railway-station, having seen the illuminations on their way, and proceeded by special train to the Castle of Freudemberg, where they are spending their honeymoon.

The town was magnificently illuminated, and over a hundred thousand people lined the road to the station, The people of Copenhagen seemed bent on showing that they regarded with affectionate interest the marriage of the Princess, both for her own sake and also for the sake of the Sovereign and his dynasty.

The knowledge that the King had received on the morning of his daughter's wedding day, a letter threatening his life, had roused the loyalty of the city to the highest pitch, and when it became known that the King, to prove his confidence in the affection of his capital, had given orders that no escort or guard of any kind should accompany the wedding procession from the palace to the cathedral, the people of Copenhagen declared with one voice, "We will all form his escort." And the whole town turned out, filling the streets, and acclaiming the Sovereign and his family with extraordinary enthusiasm. "*Les hurrahs*" that saluted them on their passage to and from the cathedral are declared to have resembled "claps of thunder." The preparations for the marriage of the old King of Holland, with the youthful princess so anxious to become a queen, are being carried forward on a scale of lavish outlay at Arolson, where the ceremony will take place, at the Hergue and at Amsterdam. The royal pair are to make a solemn entry into both those capitals of the low countries, where receptions, banquets, illuminations, and State visits to the principal theatres are to introduce "Queen Emma," to her husband's lieges. The Crown Prince, and his younger brother, Prince Henry, are so angry about this marriage that neither of them appear at the Court when once it has taken place. As for Prince Henry, it is understood that he has quitted Holland, and is determined not to live in the country as long as this unwelcome young mother-in-law shall be the reigning Queen, in other words, until the death of the King shall have reduced her youthful Majesty to the modest position of Queen Dowager. The King of Bavaria seems to have given up the vain attempt to find a wife, no Princess being willing, it appears, to undergo the infliction of incessant Wagnerising which would inevitably be her portion if married to the young Sovereign in question. Nevertheless, the adorer of the music of the future is building himself a new palace which will be one of the most magnificent in Europe. It is situated among the Bavarian Alps, on the Island Herrenwoerth, in the middle of Lake Chiemsee. This new palace of the bachelor-king is being built on the model of the Palace of Versailles, of which his Bavarian Majesty, it may be remembered, made a minute and prolonged examination with his architect, a few years ago, and will, consequently consist of a centre and two wings. In the grand courtyard are to be placed colossal statues of the warriors and statesmen of the kingdom. The gardens, to be laid out in the old French style, will be full of mythological statues, bronzes, vases, fountains, and waterworks. The immense structure will not be completed in less than fifteen years, and it will cost at leaset £1,800,000. Several hundred workmen are already employed on the works. The King has also decided that a great lighthouse, with a revolving lantern, shall be erected on one of the extremities of the island, so as to light up the lake and the forest, the latter of which is full of deer and all sorts of game. The Chateau of Chiemsee will be by far the most sumptuous of all the royal residences of Germany. Before its terraces spreads a magnificent panorama of the mountains of Bavaria and the Tyrol, and to the east of the palace the Gaesberg of Salzburg and the chain of Brestenstein. "But what is a table richly spread," pertinently inquire the old proverbial destich, "without a lady at its head?" And what, it may well be wondered, will be that splendid residence without a consort to share and animate, and to complete the charms of splendour that will therein be congregated by its Royal Master? Will he find happiness in the solitary enjoyment of its luxuries and glories, and in the perpetual execution of the trilogies of Dr. Wagner.

Speaking of music (or what its author and admirers bold to be such) reminds me of the curious incident of the past fortnight; a theatrical company of fifty Italian children, from the ages of 8 to 14 arrived in this city, in charge of a conductor, to perform in Italian opera and ballet; but the Prefect of Police, having these bands of little Italians in horror, refused to give the necessary authorisation for their stay in this capital, and the entire menagerie, with its keeper, has consequently transferred itself to the *omnium gatherum* on the banks of the Thames, where it will, no doubt, be allowed to establish itself, as though the great Babel of modern times had not already a more than sufficient allowance of moral rubbish within its limits.

The Russian colony, which keeps its Christmas on the 6th January, has just had a pompous service in celebration of the new-born son of the Czarewitch and Princess Dagmar. All the *elite* of the colony assembled in the Church of the rue Darn, whose gilded pinnacles show so gaily above the houses of the handsome quarter in which it is situated. The quarter alluded to, close to the pretty Park de Monceau, was almost a desert a dozen years ago. It is now almost entirely occupied by handsome villas, mostly standing in large gardens; it has, consequently, a physiognomy of its own, and is one of the prettiest, handsomest, and most picturesque quarters of this capital.

It is much to be regretted that in rebuilding so large a portion of Paris more attention has not been paid to the improvement of the hygienic conditions of the houses built with so lavish an outlay for the elegance and convenience of these new structures.

The sad death of the deeply and widely lamented Grand Duchess of Hesse affords but one more example to be added to the weight of testimony already collected on the subject of the immense importance of improved sanitary conditions in the construction of dwelling-houses. The noxious gases from drains, and even from the soil itself, are now known to be among the most active and the most deadly of the causes of unhealthiness in dwellings. The question of the permeability of building materials is consequently one of most serious importance, as it necessarily exercises a preponderant influence on the health and life of the human beings by whom they are inhabited. Two German *savans*, Professor Marcker and Dr. Berthold, have been making a series of experiments to determine whether the substances used in the construction of dwelling-houses allow the passage of obnoxious gases. They have ascertained that bricks, sandstone, and shelby tufa—the latter being a specially porous substance—mortar and cement, when not kept under water, permit vapours to pass through them very easily; while granite, porphyry, slate, limestone, marble, and alabaster are absolutely impermeable. As in many countries, the dwellings are constructed principally of bricks—as in England—or of sandstone, according to the nature of the strata in the district from which the stone can be procured, and cellar floors are almost invariably laid with brick or tiles, which are the same thing, or with cement, it is clear that a vast number of persons reside in houses which afford them no protection against injurious effluvia. The inconvenience or danger, however, may be lessened, according to the researches of the *savants* in question, to a considerable extent even with these porous walls. Thin paper hangings reduce the permeability of mortar 17 per cent.; and thick glazed paper, 40 per cent.: whitewashing and limewhiting not at all. A double coating of oil paint renders them absolutely impermeable by any deleterious emanations. However, the principal attention should be paid to cellars, for it is proved that the noxious vapours from sewers, which are almost always built of brick, find their way through a very considerable thickness of earth and enter our dwellings in a sort of continuous stream.

The indiscretions of a journal of Berlin have put the world in possession of the odd fancies of Councillor Schneider, of that city, who has been for thirty years past preparing the cushion which is to be placed under his head, in his coffin. This cushion is composed of all the hair that has been clipped from his head during that period by his barber. The colour of these clippings ranges from brown to silvery-white. M. Schneider has also composed his own epitaph, in verse; and his will is stringent in regard to the carrying out of his wishes by his heirs after his death.

Jan. 3.

The New Year has been ushered in as usual in this part of the world, by the ceremonious receptions of inferior employes by their superiors, which constitutes so important and fatiguing a characteristic of the festival of *Le Nouvel An*. From the President of the Republic down to the holders of the most modest posts, all officials who have official "subs" under them, receive those "subs" on New Year's Day, at their official head-quarters, whatever they may be. In like manner, the heads of institutions, companies, firms of all kinds, receive, on that day, the visit of everybody in their employ. The old-fashioned sending of cards by private individuals has fallen off considerably of late years; but the visit of "subs" to their respective superiors, from the top to the bottom of the official, commercial, and social ladders to the lowest of their rungs, still goes on with as much vigour of observance as ever, and the present season bears full witness to this fact.

Official dinners and *soirées* have also begun, and a series of four State balls are announced to be given at intervals of a fortnight, at the Palace of the Elysee. Several splendid private entertainments have already been given, notably one by Queen Isabella. The stagnation of business, and consequent distress among the labouring classes being very severe just now, in this country as in all others, an effort is to be made to get up social animation if possible, in order to stimulate the trades which depend on the keeping up of its traditional gaiety and luxury by the "European Caravanserai." If this can be accomplished, the form of government now existing will profit thereby; and the Republic, differing as little as possible from a Constitutional Monarchy, will obtain a new hold on the minds of the masses who only demand quiet for gaining their bread. Should the senatorial elections of next Sunday result in the formation of a radical majority in that body, the uneasiness that would thereby be created among the rich would necessarily, by adding to the stagnation of trade at this time, increase the distress already existing, and give a fresh impetus to the impatience of the dangerous minority that aspires to upset every existing institution, in the vain hope that "something better" would emerge from the ruin and destruction of all that now exists. Such being the state of the case, it is hardly necessary to add that under the present smoothness of appearances, and despite the noisy partizanship of those who, having acclaimed the Empire when it appeared to be stable, and acclaiming the Republic simply because it appears to them for the present to be "the winning horse," would acclaim quite as noisily any other *regime* that appeared to be able to impose itself on the country, there is deep-seated uneasiness as to what may be in store for the country as the end of the Marshal's term of office approaches.

The unusual quantities of snow that have fallen within the last few weeks, and the heavy rains that have followed the thaw which we are now undergoing, are threatening the country with a repetition of the terrible floods of 1859. Here, people are watching the rise of the Seine with great anxiety. Crowds are collected along the quays, gazing on the imposing rush of the river, that has already covered its banks, and is rapidly approaching the footway of the bridges. It is much to be regretted, on the score of picturesqueness, that the Seine should be in its normal state so narrow a stream and so deeply embedded. When swollen, as it now is, its effect as a spectacle is superb. The entire space between the low walls that border the quays is filled almost to overflowing, the broad expanse of water presenting a most lively and imposing *coup d'œil*, the vast mass of water rushing on, with arrowy swiftness, between the rows of trees and of handsome buildings on each of its banks. But fine as is the spectacle thus presented, both in the town and even more so in the country, which is inundated to a considerable extent through the valley of the Seine, the presence of such a body of water is most disastrous. Bodies of soldiers are already told off to aid the inhabitants of the most dangerous points, in moving their furniture and effects; but the irruption of the water into houses and the washing away of cultivated land in the country, bring with them a train of evils, losses, and sickness, appalling to think of.

The same danger threatens nearly every country in Europe. Both in France and elsewhere, wolves have been out in force, doing much damage, killing human beings, and devouring sheep and cattle; many lives have been lost in the snow, and many others have fallen victims to avalanches, those dangerous wonders of mountainous regions having been detaching themselves from their frozen heights in unusual numbers and on an unusual scale of extent.

Great anxiety has been felt for the safety of General de Nansouty and the heroic little party under his direction, who are sharing with him the self-denying honour of residing in the Observatory established for scientific purposes by the French Government, on the top of the Pic du Midi. Such was the depth of snow on the mountain that it became impossible to reach the summit. From the 5th to the 23rd of the last month all communications between the world below and the Observatory were interrupted. The Observatory is, of course, well supplied with the essentials of existence, but the weather was terribly severe, the storms that raged on the mountain were formidable and disquieting, many things might happen to men in so inhospitable and even perilous a post requiring assistance from their nearest neighbours, and accordingly relief parties set out, on several days, to climb the mountain and ascertain how it fared with the brave men so completely cut off from the rest of the world. But the mountain was found to be absolutely impracticable in such weather, and it was only on the setting in of the present thaw, that news could be had of the prisoners aloft who appear to have suffered no serious inconvenience in health from their long seclusion. In the hilly parts of the Jura, nearly all the factories have been obliged to stop working while the frost lasted, because the enormous quantity of snow prevented the woodcutters from penetrating into the forests, and procuring the wasteful fuel on which the people of that region depend. The same dearth of wood has affected the industry of the plains of the region, so that all labour is suspended and great distress prevails.

The late eminent astronomer, formally Director of the Paris Observatory, drew up in 1835 a list of the severe winters of Europe, during the last ten centuries, that is not without interest in view of the unusual cold of the present season. In 806 the Rhone was frozen over. In 833 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; in 1234 loaded waggons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice; in 1305 all the rivers of France were frozen; in 1324 people travelled from Denmark to Lubeck and Dantzig on the ice. In 1334 all the rivers of the south-east of France and all those of Northern and Central Italy were frozen; the frost lasted in Paris two months and twenty days. In 1468 it was necessary to break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets, in order to serve it out to the soldiers. In 1544 the same process had to be performed in France. In 1594 the Mediterranean was frozen from Marseilles to Venice. In 1657 the Seine was completely frozen over. In 1767 the Seine was frozen for thirty-five successive days. In 1709 the Adriatic and the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Genoa were frozen. In 1717 shops were established on the Thames; and the Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, 1744, 1766, 1788. The Thames was entirely frozen over in 1812, and the Seine in 1829.

The irruption of wolves into the plains, alluded to above as one of the concomitants of the severe weather from which nearly the whole of France has been suffering, has suggested to an ingenious handicraftsman in one of the central departments a clever way of killing off these dangerous marauders that might be usefully imitated wherever those pests exist. The individual in question procured an old dog, which he poisoned with a large dose of strychnine, and then carried the body to a considerable distance. The next day, on visiting the spot to see what had come of his stratagem, he found six dead wolves in the place where he had left the dead dog. He procured a cart and took the bodies to the Prefecture, where he received the regulation bounty viz., 36 francs for the two females of the lot, and 60 francs for the four males.

From the news we are beginning to receive concerning the wedding of Princess Thyra, it is evident that although the Danish Chambers were known to be so reluctant to give her a dowry, that the King determined not to ask them for anything for his youngest daughter, but has himself given her as much as he can spare from his own somewhat slender private

resources. The wedding gifts sent spontaneously to the Princess from donors of all ranks among her father's lieges, have been equally extraordinary in number, variety, and value. Private individuals of all ranks, committees of ladies formed for the purpose of clubbing together for the purchase of some beautiful or useful gift, societies, institutions, corporations, and guilds, seemed to have vied with each other in this spontaneous manifestation of affection and esteem for the young Princess, who is extremely popular with all classes of her country people. Splendid and valuable gifts have thus been presented to the Princess, from all manner of sources, from the Society for the Protection of Animals, of which the Princess is a patroness, down to the Guild of Working Bakers of Copenhagen, who presented her with a wedding cake of monumental proportions, made in the old traditional Danish style, that is to say, two round cakes joined together and forming but one, in the shape of a figure of 8 lying down, thus 8; the cake was so enormous, elegant, and excellent, that a deputation of its makers had the honour of being received and thanked, by the Queen and the Princess, just before the ceremony, so that they had the satisfaction of beholding the former in her Royal robes and the latter in her wedding dress. All the Royal family, and all the members of the Royal household, also presented costly gifts that will no doubt be doubly welcome to the Royal Bride, both as tokens of the kindness which has prompted these offerings, and also because, in the comparative poverty of the young pair, these offerings will constitute a very valuable addition to their belongings.

Among the more noteworthy gifts we hear of a magnificent *rivière* and cross, in large diamonds, the gift of the King and Queen of Denmark; a bracelet composed of seven very large diamonds, from her brother, the Crown Prince, and the Crown Princess; and a beautiful brooch, set with various jewels, from the children of their Royal Highnesses. The Duke of Cumberland presented his bride with a costly *suite* of necklace, brooch, and bracelet, in diamonds and sapphires. The Dowager Queen of Denmark gave a minature of herself, painted by the celebrated Danish artist, Jensen, and set with splendid pearls. The Dowager Queen of Hanover presented her daughter-in-law with a complete set of ornaments in pearls, rubies, and diamonds. The Emperor and Empress of Russia sent a magnificent bracelet with five rows of Oriental pearls and diamonds. Queen Victoria sent a costly cashmere shawl, and a miniature of herself in a locket, set with diamonds. The Prince of Wales sent a splendid India necklace of emeralds, pearls, and uncut diamonds; the Princess of Wales gave her sister a travelling-bag of the most perfect workmanship, and containing "no end" of conveniences, all the requisites being of solid silver, with the monogramme of the Duchess of Cumberland in gold; each of the five children of their Royal Highnesses sent their pretty aunt a beautiful bracelet with diamonds. Altogether, the presentations, as previously remarked, are unusually numerous, varied, and valuable.

The French art-journal, *L'Art*, long known as one of the highest of its class, has issued a Christmas number of unusual interest for English subscribers. It contains, with a series of capital illustrations giving the principal objects in the British section of the late Exhibition, one of the very best portraits yet executed of the Prince of Wales, a faultless etching, after the portrait by Waltner, to whom the popular heir to the British Crown gave several sittings when he was last in this city. This exceptional number also contains a good portrait of Sir Cunliffe Owen, a lithograph of Millet's "*Flock of Sheep*," and a variety of other illustrations, admirably executed. The letter-press, in its way, is as interesting and excellent as the illustrations.

The King of Bavaria has just issued a Royal decree announcing that an International Exhibition of Fine Arts is to be held in Munich this year. Invitations are to be forwarded to all the leading artists of the world, who, it is hoped, will concur to render the new Exhibition a brilliant success. Decidedly the "*Flint Age*," the "*Iron Age*," and all preceding "Ages" are being succeeded by the "Exhibition Age;" the world, at present, being clearly unable to do without the great gatherings which seem to be rapidly becoming the main business of this century.

Two names that recall the memory of Pre-exhibition times have just come up before the public eye. Mlle. Marie Bossis, who was an attendant on the ladies of the Ginay family, in whose house the Duchess de Berri was secreted, has just died at a very advanced age at Nantes. She knew all the secrets of the Royalists of her day; and when the retreat of the Duchess was discovered, Marie Bossis was arrested and imprisoned, but the brave girl resisted alike the threats and promises of her gaolers, and carefully guarded the secrets of which she was cognizant. The Duchess subsequently addressed to her a touching letter of thanks and praises, and this memento of a stirring time and of her profound attachment was carefully treasured by her until her death.

The other name which takes one back in thought to a still earlier date and a still more stirring time, is that of a descendant of Martin Luther, who, it appears, is now among the students of theology in the University of Strasburg. Herr Friedrich Luther is descended in direct line from Heinz Luther, uncle or the great reformer; he is a native of Sulzungen, near the village of Mohra, in Thuringia, which, as may be remembered, was the cradle of the Luther family.

The representative of another eminent name, Baron Weber, son of the renowned composer, who was formerly an Austrian councillor, but is now attached to the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, has just returned to Berlin, after a stay in England, whither he was sent to obtain information respecting the development and *status* of the canals and other waterways of the United Kingdom. The English Parliamentary reports and the canal companies furnished him with abundant materials for a report, which he has just published, and which is the most exhaustive work yet compiled on the subject of which it treats. Out of the hundred existing companies sixty responded to his appeal by answering all his questions, and by sending him their accounts, together with a mass of documents such as no inquirer ever before succeeded in obtaining.

A curious Ornithologic Exhibition is being held, at this time, in Berlin. Among other features of this gathering of feathered bipeds is the display of no fewer than seven hundred varieties of canaries. One compartment of the canary-section is specially picturesque and interesting. It is marked "Coloured Birds," and shows the results of a new method of changing the hue of these pretty little creatures, by feeding them on red peppers. Under this novel course of treatment the canaries speedily lose all their feathers, after which they come out with an entirely new suit, of novel tints. Some are of a rich, warm brown, others are of a splendid green, red, or yellow, or show a mixture of these brilliant hues, looking like miniature parrokeets. It is probable that this curious and charming display will lead to the repetition of experimentation of a similar character among bird-fanciers.

The medley of objects forming the prizes of this colossal affair includes 245 paintings, nearly all of which are by well-known artists of great merit; 200 groups of statuary or single figures. The musical department is equally well represented. There are 200 pianos and organs, varying in value from £60 to £800; there are violins, double basses, flutes, trombones, clarionettes, bugles, trumpets, guitars, and drums by the score. What a deafening concert might be furnished with the aid of such an army of instruments! And what a Santagraelesque supper might succeed the concert, if the edible contents of the Palace of Industry could be devoted to that purpose! For the prizes contain 4000 cases or boxes of preserved provisions; and, although there is no bread in the collection, there are 2000 cases of biscuits and rusks. There are 79 barrels of butter, 3 barrels of vinegar, 5 enormous cases of the favourite cheese called "Gruigére," and 8 cases of the strong cheese known as "Roquefort," besides Chesters, Gloucesters, and other foreign makes. There are fifteen barrels of wine, 8000 cases of fine wines and liqueurs, 150 baskets of champagne, and 200,000 candles, contained in 4000 cases. It is evident that a very complete "fête" might be given with the materials collected by the Loan Committee.

The death at Stockholm, at the age of seventy-eight, is announced of Armand Fouché, Duc d'Otranto, second son of the celebrated Minister of Police of the First Empire. Although established in Sweden, where he was aide-de-camp to Charles XIV., he preserved his French nationality. He was a bachelor, and his title passes to the third of the sons of Fouché, who has re-appeared in France.

TO THE CHRISTIAN AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.
ON THE STAGE AND ITS ENORMITIES.

Copy of an Essay by JONNATHAN DYMOND, who died in 1828, aged 23:—

"It is a remarkable circumstance, that in almost all Christian countries many of the public and popular amusements have been regarded as objectionable by the more sober and conscientious part of the community. This opinion could scarcely have been general unless it had been just; yet why should a people prefer amusements of which good men feel themselves compelled to disapprove? Is it because no public recreation can be devised of which the evil is not greater than the good? or because the inclinations of most men are such that, if it were devised, they would not enjoy it? It may be feared that the desires which are seeking for gratification are not themselves pure; and pure pleasures are not congenial to impure minds. The real cause of the objectionable nature of many popular diversions is to be sought in the want of virtue in the people.

"Amusement is confessedly a subordinate concern in life. It is neither the principal, nor amongst the principal, objects of proper solicitude. No reasonable man sacrifices the more important thing to the less, and that a man's religious and moral condition is of incomparably greater importance than his diversion, is sufficiently plain. In estimating the propriety, or rather the lawfulness, of a given amusement, it may safely be laid down—that none is lawful of which the aggregate consequences are injurious to morals; nor, if its effects upon the immediate agents are, in general, morally bad; nor if it occasions needless pain and misery to men or to animals; nor, lastly, if it occupies much time or is attended with much expense. Respecting all amusements, the question is not whether, in their simple or theoretical character, they are defensible, but whether they are defensible in their actually existing state.

"THE DRAMA.—So that if a person, by way of showing the propriety of theatrical exhibitions, should ask whether there was any harm in a man repeating a composition before others, and accompanying it with appropriate gestures, he would ask a very foolish question, because he would ask a question that possesses little or no relevancy to the subject. What are the ordinary effects of the stage upon those who act on it? One and one only answer can be given—that whatever happy exceptions there may be, the effect is bad; that the moral and religious character of actors is lower than that of persons in other professions. 'It is an undeniable fact, for the truth of which we may safely appeal to every age and nation, that the situation of the performers, particularly of those of the female sex, is remarkably unfavourable to the maintenance and growth of the religious and moral principle, and of course highly dangerous to their eternal interests.'

"Therefore, if I take my seat in the theatre, I have paid three or five shillings as an inducement to a number of persons to subject their principles to extreme danger; and the defence which I make is, that I am amused by it. Now, we affirm that this defence is invalid; that it is a defence which reason pronounces to be absurd, and morality to be vicious. Yet I have no other to make: it is the sum total of my justification.

"But this, which is sufficient to decide the morality of the question, is not the only nor the chief part of the evil. The evil which is suffered by performers may be more intense, but upon spectators and others it is more extended. The night of a play is the harvest time of iniquity, where the profligate and the sensual put in their sickles and reap. It is to no purpose to say that a man may go to a theatre or parade a saloon without taking part in the surrounding licentiousness. All who are there promote the licentiousness, for if none were there, there would be no licentiousness; that is to say, if none purchased tickets there would be neither actors to be depraved, nor dramas to vitiate, nor saloons to degrade, and corrupt, and shock us. The whole question of the lawfulness of the dramatic amusements, as they are ordinarily conducted, is resolved into a very simple thing:—After the doors on any given night are closed, have the virtuous or the vicious dispositions of the attenders been in the greater degree promoted? Everyone knows that the balance is on the side of vice, and this conclusively decides the question—'Is it lawful to attend?'

"The same question is to be asked, and the same answer I believe will be returned, respecting various other assemblies for purposes of amusement. They do more harm than good. They please but they injure us; and what makes the case still stronger is, that the pleasure is frequently such as ought not to be enjoyed. A tippler enjoys pleasure in becoming drunk, but he is not to allege the gratification as a set-off against the immorality. And so it is with no small portion of the pleasures of an assembly. Dispositions are gratified which it were wiser to thwart; and, to speak the truth, if the dispositions of the mind were such as they ought to be, many of these modes of diversion would be neither relished nor resorted to. Some persons try to persuade themselves that charity forms a part of their motive in attending such places; as when the profits of the night are given to a benevolent institution. They hope, I suppose, that though it would not be quite right to go if benevolence were not a gainer, yet that the end warrants the means. But if these persons are charitable, let them give their guinea without deducting half for purposes of questionable propriety. Religious amusements, such as oratorios and the like, form one of those artifices of chicanery by which people cheat, or try to cheat, themselves. The music, say they, is sacred, is devotional; and we go to hear it as we go to church; it excites and animates our religious sensibilities. This, in spite of the solemnity of the association, is really ludicrous. These scenes subserve religion no more than they subserve chemistry. They do not increase its power any more than the power of the steam-engine. As it respects Christianity, it is all imposition and fiction; and it is unfortunate that some of the most solemn topics of our religion are brought into such unworthy and debasing alliance.

"It is the same with respect to the gross and vulgar diversions of boxing, wrestling, and feats of running and riding. There is the same almost pure and unmingled evil—the same popularity resulting from the concourses who attend, and, by consequence, the participation and responsibility in those who do attend. The drunkenness, and the profaneness, and the debauchery, lie in part at the doors of those who are merely lookers-on; and if these lookers-on make pretensions to purity of character, their example is so much the more influential and their responsibility tenfold increased. Defences of these gross amusements are ridiculous. One tells us of keeping up the national spirit, which is the same thing as to say, that a human community is benefited by inducing into it the qualities of the bull-dog. Another expatiates upon invigorating the muscular strength of the poor, as if the English poor were under so little necessity to labour, and to strengthen themselves by labour, that artificial means must be devised to increase their toil.

"The vicissitudes of folly are endless; the vulgar games of the present day may soon be displaced by others, the same in genus, but differing in species. At the present moment, Wrestling has become the point of interest. A man is conveyed across the kingdom to try whether he can throw down another; and when he has done it, grave narratives of the feat are detailed in half the newspapers of the country! There is a grossness, a vulgarity, a want of mental elevation in these things, which might induce the man of intelligence to reprobate them even if the voice of morality were silent. They are remains of barbarism—evidences that barbarism still maintains itself amongst us—proof that the higher qualities of our nature are not sufficently dominant over the lower.

"These grossnesses will pass away, as the deadly conflicts of men with beasts are passed already. Our posterity will wonder at the barbarism of us, their fathers, as we wonder at the barbarism of Rome. Let him, then, who loves intellectual elevation advance beyond the present times, and anticipate, in the recreations which he encourages, that period when these divisions shall be regarded as indicating one of the intermediate stages between the ferociousness of mental darkness and the purity of mental light."

Borough Council Notices.

BALANCE SHEET.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of LEICHHARDT from the 6th August, 1878, to the 3rd February, 1879.

RECEIPTS.

1878.—August 5:			
To Balance ...			£266 16 11
September 27:			
To endowment ...		£99 3 4	
October 4:			
To works for pound ...		20 0 0	
			119 3 4
December 13:			
To bank deposit with accrued interest ...			281 2 9
1879—February 3:			
To repayment of summons		£2 10 6	
Police Court Fines		3 10 0	
			6 0 6
Municipal rates to date		397 15 9	
Contributions for corporate purposes		64 7 0	
			462 2 9
Mr. W. Holborow, Parramatta Road	£17 0 0		
Mr. N. Bungay, ditto	12 5 0		
Mr. W. Hickey, ditto	15 2 0		
Mr. Jeanerett (wharf)	5 0 0		
Mr. Jno. Keep, ditto	5 0 0		
Mr. G. Pile, ditto	5 0 0		
Mr. J. T. Fraser	5 0 0		
	£64 7 0		
			£1135 6 3

EXPENDITURE.

1879.—February 3:			
By general expenses—			
Law charges, £9 7s 6d; petty cash, £4		£13 7 6	
Salaries, £52 4s 2d; rent, £7 10s ...		59 14 2	
Printing, advertising, and stationery		10 17 6	
Assessment, £1 11s 6d; repairs, £2 5s 6d		3 17 0	
Free Library ...		2 10 0	
			£90 6 2
Inspector of Nuisances ...		£21 12 0	
Nuisance Prevention Act ...		11 11 0	
			33 3 0
Bank deposit for building fund ...		281 2 9	
Improvements—			
Pound and cottage ...		79 7 2	
White-street, £17 12s 8d; Elswick-street, £19 0s 4d ...		36 13 0	
Parramatta Road ...		256 3 8	
Norton-st., £5 1s; Styles-st., £20 5s ...		25 6 0	
Wharf Road ...		114 12 6	
Balmain Road ...		139 6 2	
Lord's Road, £5 15s 10d; John-street, £25 13s 8d ...		31 9 6	
Wharf and jetty ...		47 0 0	
			729 18 0
Balance in City Bank, 16s 4d; bank deposit as above, £281 2s 9d ...			281 19 1
			£1135 6 3

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of accounts and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Leichhardt.
JOHN YOUNG, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Leichhardt, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.
WILLIAM BRADE, JOHN KEEP, } Auditors.
Municipal District of Leichhardt, Council-chambers, March 11, 1879.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS
THE COURSE AND FIELD
CRICKET—Report of Matches
Matches to come
Notes by Square Leg
AQUATICS, YACHTING, and ROWING.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 6s 6d per quarter.
Publishing Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

HORTICULTURE IS NOW REGARDED AS ONE of the favourite pursuits for those having a little spare time and a little space of ground. Cases are not rare even where lovers of the plants and flowers, not having much time in daylight, spend many a happy hour in their little garden and conservatories by lamp or candle light. For the purpose of assisting amateur gardeners, special articles and directions appear week by week in the columns of the SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 6s 6d per quarter. Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SHIPPING.—Arrivals, Departures, Mails Outward
Commercial, &c., &c.
THE ECHO,
AN EVENING JOURNAL,
Price One Penny.

Public Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of JANE GRIFFIN FURNIFULL, late of Walcha, in the colony of New South Wales, Spinster, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to ANNE MARIA FURNIFULL, the mother of the said deceased.
Dated this eleventh day of March, A.D. 1874.
PROCTOR and M'DONALD, Proctors for the Applicant.
Armidale, by ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, their Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN ARTHUR, of North Wagga Wagga, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, by a certain indenture of assignment, bearing even date herewith, did, for the consideration therein mentioned, assign all his estate, property, and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, to JOHN JAMES MORROW, of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Warehouseman, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. And further, that the said indenture was duly executed by the said John James Morrow, according to the Act of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in that behalf made and provided, and now lies for inspection and execution at the offices of Mr. H. B. FITZHARDINGE, Solicitor, Exchange-chambers, Wagga Wagga.
Dated this fourth day of March, 1879.
(Signed) JOHN ARTHUR.
(Signed) JNO. MORROW.
Witness to the signature of John Arthur—(Signed) FRED. A. TOMPSON, J.P.
Witness to the signature of John James Morrow—(Signed) CHAS. BROWN, J.P.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—No. 737., A.D. 1879.
Between GILBERT C. ROBERTS, Plaintiff; and FREDERIC CLAY, Defendant.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the abovnamed GILBERT C. ROBERTS against the abovenamed FREDERIC CLAY, to recover the sum of twenty thousand pounds, damages for breach by the defendant in such section of the Charter party, made and entered into by him, the said plaintiff, on the seventh day of September last, whereby it was agreed amongst other things, by the said defendant, that the said defendant's ship or vessel "Superior" should convey the plaintiff and others, as passengers, from Sydney to a certain island or islands in the Pacific Ocean, and provide them on the voyage there and back to Sydney aforesaid, or Melbourne, with proper fare, and that, at such island or islands, the crew of the said ship or vessel should collect and load the said ship with a cargo of guano, to be brought in such ship or vessel to Sydney or Melbourne aforesaid: yet the said defendant did not provide the said plaintiff and the other persons aforesaid with proper fare, as aforesaid, during the said voyage. And although the said ship or vessel proceeded to a certain island or islands upon which there were great quantities of guano available for collection, and being loaded in the said ship or vessel, the said crew would not and did not collect or load the said ship or vessel with such guano, and in consequence thereof the said ship or vessel returned to Sydney aforesaid without any cargo, by reason whereof the said plaintiff has lost all his time and a large sum of money which he had expended for the purposes of the said voyage and all the profits which he otherwise would have made by bringing a cargo of guano to Sydney or Melbourne aforesaid. And it being alleged that the said Frederic Clay does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of March instant, wherein WILLIAM HENRY ELDRED, of number sixty-two, Margaret-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Merchant; and ALEXANDER M'LEOD, Master of said ship or vessel, "Superior," now lying in the harbour of Port Jackson, in the said colony, are garnishees: Notice is hereby given thereof, and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Frederic Clay, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act, intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Actions against Persons absent from the Colony, and against Persons sued as Joint Contractors, as Revised and Amended by the Act of the Colonial Legislature, made and passed in the 18th year of the Reign of her present Majesty," intituled "An Act to Revive the Absent Defendants' Act, and to Amend the same," the attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1879.
JAMES WM. JOHNSON, Attorney for the abovenamed Plaintiff, Spring-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS RAWDON HUME, the Younger, late of Frankfield, near Gunning, Grazier, deceased.
All persons having CLAIMS upon the above Estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the amount to Mr. R. W. PEARSON, at the Commercial Bank, Yass.
E. A. ICETON, Solicitor for the Administrators, Rose-street, Yass.

ESTATE OF J. G. RAPHAEL, Deceased.
The executors request that all CLAIMS against the estate may be furnished at once to the undersigned.
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.
181, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD WRIGHT, of Circular Quay, Engineer, Smith, &c.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
A FIRST DIVIDEND of Seven Shillings and Sixpence in the pound upon all claims admitted will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant. Holders of bills or promissory notes will be required to produce them.
THOMAS B. WALKER, Accountant to the Trustees.
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

TRADE CIRCULAS.
132, Pitt-street, Sydney, February, 1879.
SIR,—I embrace an early opportunity of informing you that I have secured offices in those centrally situated and well-known premises, No. 132, Pitt-street, for the purpose of entering upon the business of a
GENERAL AUCTIONEER and VALUATOR,
and I have reason to believe that my experience in the same capacity in England will enable me to conduct my operations in a prompt and energetic manner, conducive to the best interests of those who may favour me with their commands.
With regard to local and special knowledge of the trade and the requirements of this market, I may refer to the fact that I have for the last fourteen years been engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, and am, therefore, fully conversant with the value of property, furniture, and general merchandise here, with the causes of its fluctuation, and the best time and method of realizing.
Under these circumstances I can with confidence invite a share of your support, and doubt not that promptitude, punctuality, attention, and probity, will ensure a continuance of it.
I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY PALMER.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W.B.C.

COOGEE BAY, COOGEE BAY.—'BUSES every hour from Exchange, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fare 9d.

SYDNEY and SUBURBAN PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY have REMOVED from King-street to their Central Depôt, Nos. 2 and 4, Barrack-street, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—With regard to advertisement in Wednesday's HERALD, the MARE mentioned never belonged to the trustees named, and further the advertisement was inserted without their knowledge or sanction.
ROBERT TREND.

THE SUPERINTENDENT thankfully acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the Picnic Excursion of the children of Randwick Asylum:—
Mrs. Jeason, Surry Hills ... 0 10 0
W. Laidley, Esq., Exchange ... 2 2 0
Messrs. BIDDELL, BROTHERS, one box confectionery.
The Superintendent has also to thank Messrs. MOORE for the free use of their Grounds and Pavilion at Clontarf; and Mr. Inspector ORAM, Mr. WEBBER, and other friends for their kindness, courtesy, and assistance tendered throughout the day's proceedings.
D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.
13th March, 1879.

ALL Private ACCOUNTS against the late ARCHIBALD THOMPSON are requested to be rendered in detail, without delay, to the undersigned.
A. THOMPSON and CO., 196, Pitt-street.

BUCKARDT v. EVANS, DISTRICT COURT.
In this case, an action for money lent, a verdict was entered for plaintiff for £4 18s.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT.
Asphalt ready prepared for laying down as pavement for yards, footpaths, &c., on SALE, for three shillings and sixpence per load, delivered at the Gasworks, Sydney.
Gasworks, 13th March, 1879.

UNLESS a Box of Drapery Samples left with us by mistake by a drayman, is claimed within 10 days from this date, it will be sold by public auction.
HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.
Sydney, March 12, 1879.

THE SYDNEY BROOM MANUFACTURING CO. are now in full swing, and can supply the trade with Brooms superior to any ever offered in New South Wales, in lots from 5 to 500 dozen. Schedule price list post free.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Sole Agents.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies for shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

TRY PEMELL'S PATENT MEAL, an excellent breakfast for children and persons in delicate health.

I HAVE Removed my Surgery to 18, Wynyard-square (2 doors from Pfahlert's Hotel). Adolphe Gabriel, dentist.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—My business will be carried on as usual during my absence on a visit to London and Paris.
CHAS. E. WIGZELL, Prize Ornamental Hairworker, 143, 145, Oxford-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN BUGGIES. AMERICAN BUGGIES.
ANOTHER NEW SHIPMENT, comprising
The Latest Novelties introduced to the American Market, NOW BEING UNPACKED.

Half-top Victoria Phaeton (mounted with the Patent, Rubber Cushioned Axle), very easy riding trap ...	£120
Jump-seat top Buggy, the most perfect and easiest worked jump-seat yet invented ...	80
Top Phaetons, with rumbles and child's seat ...	70
Doctor's and Ladies' Top Phaetons, from ...	35
Side-bar Top Buggy ...	42
Tray Buggies (Abbott) Top and no Top, from ...	48
Turn-out Seats, Top and no Top, from ...	38
Ditto ditto Cutuder ...	60
Kensington Trotter BUGGIES, from ...	50
Harness—Single, Double, and Shifting of English and American make, from ...	6

KEAREY, BROTHERS, Coachbuilders and Importers, 290, Pitt-street.

WANTED, second-hand SPRING-CART. Mr. Boake, 353, George-street.

WANTED, two pairs of first-class Carriage HORSES, 76 hands. G. Kiss, Bazaar, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN BARROWS, best ash, light, durable, and cheap, 17s 6d and 20s each. S. Habblewhite, 432, George-st.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH, next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000 on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY
corner of KING and YORK STREETS.
MONEY advanced on moderate rate of interest, in sums of £5 and upwards, repayable by easy instalments on
PERSONAL SECURITY
BILL OF SALE on FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION
DEEDS OF FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
BONDED CERTIFICATES, MERCHANDISE
STOCKS, SHARES, REVERSIONARY INTEREST, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
NO INQUIRY OR VALUATION FEES.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.—
COLONIAL MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICES,
220, Market and Castlereagh streets
The operations of this Company embrace the following branches:—
1. Promissory notes, acceptances, bills of exchange discounted daily.
2. Mortgages effected on city, suburban, and country properties.
3. Money advanced on deposit of deeds, with or without transfer, and on leaseholds, shares and scrip of public companies; bills of sale, bonded certificates, merchandise; also on good personal security, payable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
4. Reversionary interests, annuities, and life interests in estates purchased, or advances made thereon as required.
All communications, private, confidential, or otherwise, addressed to the undersigned, will have strict and prompt attention.
D. BARNETT, General Manager.

EIGHT PER CENT. allowed for DEPOSITS by the
INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
The largest and most successful Society in the Colony.
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
George Renwick, Esq., President.
Wm. Day, Esq. | James Pemell, Esq.
John Woods, Esq. | D. Elphinstone, Esq.
John Roseby, Esq., M.L.A. | Wm. Clarke, Esq.
This Society is now prepared to pay the above high rate of interest for Deposits fixed for twelve months, or 7½ per cent. for six months.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.
The keen competition amongst banks and other monetary institutions for the capital seeking investment has induced some to offer extreme rates of interest.
THE EQUITABLE PERMANENT BENEFIT, BUILDING, LAND, AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION
is now doing a most active and profitable business, and as the available funds are utterly inadequate to accept even a tithe of the business offering, the Board are prepared to accept further DEPOSITS at rates of interest equal to what is obtainable at any other monetary offices in the city.
The absolute security enjoyed by depositors is worthy of notice.
THOMAS MILLER, Manager.
Office—284, Pitt-street.

TO LEND, on or about the 20th March next, £1000, on first-class real property. Application can be made to Messrs. G. and H. LEABON, Blacktown; or to JOHN E. BOWDEN, Solicitor, Parramatta.

MONEY for INVESTMENT on good mortgage securities. Mr. SALTER, Solicitor, Hunter and Bligh-sts.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

TO LEND, SIX HUNDRED POUNDS, on good security (long leasehold). Apply B. A. X., HERALD Office.

TO LEND, £5 to £500, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

MONEY.—£10,000 to be LENT, on first-class security, in varying sums, at £7 per cent. SLADE and CO., Bridge-street Chambers.

MONEY to LEND on City or Suburban Property. BOLDSWORTH and EVANS, 69, Pitt-street.

MONEY.—Wanted the LOAN of £30 for 6 or 8 months. Deed of Land as security. J. O. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, from 1st proximo, £100 at reasonable interest, payable in £10 monthly instalments; security. Address, by letter, stating terms, to Bona Fide, General Post Office.

Medical, Chemicals, &c.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Only reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility and Functional derangements. Recommended by the faculty. Refuse useless substitutes. Sold by all Chemists.

KRUSE'S INSECTICIDE will cleanse houses' furniture, beds from all insect pests. Sold everywhere.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s and 2s 6d each.

JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT may be had of all chemists and storekeepers. Pots, 1s and 1s 6d each.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, a grand remedy for coughs, colds, croup, tickling in the throat, can be had at the following pharmaceutical chemists:—Abraham's, George-street; Bush's, Elizabeth-street; Downes's, Pitt-street; Felmingham's King-street; Hamilton's, Regent-street. Storekeepers:—Turner's, Cudal; Rayner's, Emu Plains.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The Great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
For Heartburn and Indigestion
For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections
The Physician's Cure for Gout,
Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.
Agents: ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARK H. LONG, Pharmacist, 72, William-street, will in consequence of the continued variation in price charged by patent medicine vendors, in future charge 1s for all medicines sold in Engand at 1s 1½d.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S PILLS (Dandelion), the great Liver Remedy; warranted not to contain a single particle of mercury, or any other mineral substance. Culled solely from dame Nature's garden.
Beware of imitations.

POTTIE'S SCOTTISH OIL penetrates to the bone, destroys pain, and is now used for almost all known diseases. Keeps the skin soft and healthy.

Horses and Vehicles.

CANADIAN EXPRESS WAGGONS of a superior design and finish.
WM. FLEMING, Importer, 52, Clarence-street, Sydney.

THE CAMPBELL STRUCK OIL BUGGY (turn out seat); one and two horse Waggonettes, just opened out. The reputation of the Campbell buggies and carriages in England and Scotland should be a sufficient guarantee of their excellence.
WM. FLEMING, Importer, 52, Clarence-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer, and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

AMERICAN HARNESS of every description, from celebrated makers direct.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers, York-street and Wynyard-square.

THE LARGEST and BEST-SELECTED STOCK of AMERICAN BUGGIES and CARRIAGES in the Australian colonies, from builders of the highest reputation in the United States, built expressly to suit requirements of the colonies, under special instructions.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers of every description of American Merchandise, Stores and Offices, York-street, Wynyard-square.
Every vehicle bears our plate as importers, to serve as guarantee.

FOR SALE, three new SAFETYS; new style. FITZGERALD and COLLINS, 297, Castlereagh-street.

CHESTNUT Horse, first-class hack, good jumper, £25; spring-Cart Horse, £8. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-street.

NEW Spring-cart, Horse, and Harness, £26; light Express Waggon, £25; Saddles, 50s. KNIGHT.

LIGHT Cut-under Buggy Sociable and Harness, £30; double-seat Buggy and Harness, £30. KNIGHT.

HAWKER'S or Surveyor's Waggon, £40; light single Buggy, £25; hooded passenger Waggonette, £30. KNIGHT.

CAB, £28, a bargain. RISLEY, 557, Kent-street, near Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, well-bred black pony saddle MARE. J. J. BURT, 78, Parramatta-street.

SET Single American Buggy HARNESS, silver-plated, very cheap. Apply 611, George-street South.

VEHICLE.—Wanted, a light CART, with covering. Apply Miss Lester, Kent House, Burwood.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, &c.—W. Vial and Son, practical coachbuilders, Castlereagh-st., Sydney. Established 1852.

FOR SALE, second-hand town DRAY, £5 10s. Clarence and R. Hotel, Kent-street.

FOR SALE, Lady's SIDE-SADDLE. Montague House, Moore Park Road, 4 doors Captain Cook Hotel.

FOR SALE, two heavy HORSES, TIP-CARTS, and HARNESS. J. LONG, 57, Regent-street.

STANCH Horse, new Spring-cart, and new Harness, £27; Station Waggon, with canvas top, £30. M'CARTY.

PAIR neat bay buggy Horses, well-bred, £35, trial in any harness; bay neat saddle Hack, £16. M'CARTY.

PAIR good stanch Waggon Horses, £20; Spring-cart, Horse, £10; black quiet buggy Horse, £15. M'CARTY.

FAMILY Sociable, £50; Abbott Tray Buggy, £30; strong double Buggies, £30; Single, £27. M'CARTY.

SURVEYOR'S Waggon, with top, £40; new Van, £22; Dogcart, £25; double-seated Tray, £65. M'CARTY.

PAGNEL Cart, £18; new Spring-cart, £15; light Phaeton Carriage, £60; park Phaeton, £35. M'CARTY.

FOR SALE, a Spring VAN and HARNESS. Apply 374, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, Secondhand SADDLE and BRIDLE, cheap. Address X. Y. Z., General Post Office.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

ONLY TWO DAYS LONGER.

THOMPSON and GILES' 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

THOMPSON and GILES, ONLY TWO DAYS MORE. 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THOMPSON and GILES' 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH UNTIL 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT SALE WILL TERMINATE ON THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' BLACK SILKS AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' AUTUMN DRESSES AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' SHEETINGS AND CALICOES AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' THE BEST DAMASK TABLE LINEN 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' LADIES' BEST HOSIERY 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' WILL ALLOW 20 PER CENT. ON ALL COUNTRY ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH UNTIL 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT SALE WILL TERMINATE ON THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' BLACK SILKS AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' AUTUMN DRESSES AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' SHEETINGS and CALICOES AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' THE BEST DAMASK TABLE LINEN 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' LADIES' BEST HOSIERY 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES WILL ALLOW 20 PER CENT ON ALL COUNTRY ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE TILL THE 15th MARCH.

THOMPSON and GILES' DISCOUNT SALE WILL END IN TWO DAYS.

THOMPSON and GILES' 20 PER CENT. ALLOWANCE TWO DAYS MORE ONLY.

ONLY TWO DAYS LONGER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
M. J. MURPHY, 249, 251, Pitt-street,
In retiring from business, begs to tender his most sincere thanks for the kind patronage so substantially bestowed on him, now extending over a period of twelve years, and respectfully solicits a continuance of same to his successors,
the Messrs. RILEY, BROTHERS.
Sydney, March 10, 1879.

YES—AT HORDERN'S, IN PITT-STREET.
Pitt-street has long been celebrated for its excellent display of drapery goods, and all the more so, since HORDERN'S Shop has been opened there. This street presents more attractions to the Ladies than any other
"In this fair city."
You can get all you require in the drapery line by coming to Pitt-street to do your shopping. You can get everything in this street, from a beautiful bonnet to a handsome carpet. HORDERN'S Shop is in the very centre of all the fashionable shops in this street. Call at HORDERN'S first, and see the celebrated quality of our goods. Notice the reasonable prices asked, which prices have gained us the confidence of the Sydney public. As an instance of this, you always see the shop crowded.

TWOPENCE HALF-PENNY PER YARD!
A large quantity of Dress Materials has just been sent out to us, from London, CONTRARY to order. They are not exactly suitable to our Australian climate, and will, therefore, if not sold within a week or so, have to be sent back. In order to save the trouble and expense of sending them such a distance, they will (at 10 o'clock, THIS MORNING) be offered for sale at Twopence Half-penny per yard.
CALL AND SEE THEM, as they might be found useful for certain purposes, such as for school dresses, for gardening costumes, for mourning wear, &c. Call at HORDERN'S, in Pitt-street, No. 259, and ask to see the goods advertised in this morning's paper at Twopence Halfpenny per yard.
J. L. HORDERN, No. 259, Pitt-street, Sydney, Importer, General Draper, and Carpet Warehouseman.

YES—AT HORDERN'S, IN PITT-STREET!
If you live in the Country, send Post-office Order for some.

VISIT CAMERON'S SILK AND GLOVE EMPORIUM, 83, KING-STREET.
DON'T be MISLED by FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS, and so-called CHEAP SALE PRICES, adopted by CERTAIN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENTS in this CITY, when YOU CAN PURCHASE NEW GOODS at LOWER PRICES without purchasing OLD GOODS at so-called sale prices.

YOU CAN PROCURE at CAMERON'S NEW WIDE-COLOURED GROS GRAIN SILK, in all shades. FORMER PRICE, 6s 11d, to be sold at 3s 11½d.

YOU CAN PROCURE at CAMERON'S NEW WIDE GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the NEWEST and CHOICEST Shades. Former price, 5s 11½d, to be sold at 3s 6½d.

French Kid Gloves, 2s 3¾d; Stays, 1s 11½d
The New Mitred Top Two-button Black Kid Gloves, only 2s 11d
Six-button Kid Gloves, all sizes.

BROOKES' REELS, 200 yards, 1s 4½d dozen; good ticking, 3½d
PIECE 36 yards BLACK ALPACA BRAID for 1s 6d
SCARLET FLANNEL, 8½d; SILESIAS, 3½d
WIDE WHITE SHEETING, 7½d
WIDE GREY CALICO, 1s 9d for 12 yards
NEW HOMESPUN, 3½d.

Black Silks, from 1s 6¼d
Black Satins, from 1s 11½d.
The cheapest house in the city for Silks.

Pure Alpaca Lustre, 5¼d, former price 11½d
Black Alpacas, 5¼d
Coloured Dress Materials, 3¼d

Rich and Stylish Millinery and Flowers at THE EMPORIUM, 83, KING-STREET.

TRY CAMERON'S, where all GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

NEW GOODS OPENED UP EVERY DAY AT CAMERON'S.

THOMAS BAKER, OPPOSITE the CATHEDRAL.

DRESSMAKING by one of the best artists in the city.

WEDDING COSTUMES and OUTFITS at most moderate prices.

MOURNING ORDERS receive our special and prompt attention.

THOMAS BAKER'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

JUST THE THING I WANT.—A good, sound, serviceable PORTMANTEAU.—HOBSON and WHITING have the largest stock of Portmanteaus to select from in the world, from 12s 6d to £3 3s each. Purchasers are invited to inspect our immense stock, which will be found fully 50 per cent. below British cost.
EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half-dozen. For quality, durability, and elegance of fit they are unrivalled.
The prettiest gift for a lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French KID GLOVES, in two buttons, packed in an elegant scented sachet, for 25s.
Ladies' first quality Josephine KID GLOVES, manufactured especially for Hobson and Whiting, 3s 6d per pair.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

THE GREAT DISCOUNT SALE, at Mrs. HINCHCLIFFE'S, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-street, Sydney, will close on the 29th March.

FOUR SHILLINGS in the £ returned on all purchases up to that date.
Goods always marked in Plain Figures.
Call and see the prices.

LADIES' FELT HATS, 1s 11d, less 4s in the £ DISCOUNT.

LADIES' VELVET HATS, 1s 11d, less 4s in the £ DISCOUNT.

GIRLS' FELT HATS, 1s 11d, less 4s in the £ DISCOUNT.

GIRLS' VELVET HATS, 1s 11d, less 4s in the £ DISCOUNT.

MRS. HINCHCLIFFE, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-street, Sydney.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

CROWN MOLESKIN TROUSERS. White and Printed.

CROWN MOLESKIN TROUSERS. White and Printed, can be purchased from all Drapers and Storekeepers in the Colony, and wholesale from all Warehousemen and Importers.
EACH ARTICLE BEARS THE TRADE MARK OF ONE OR MORE CROWNS ACCORDING TO QUALITY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

Produce, Provisions, &c.

THE
J ohnson, Brothers' Jams, 3 tins for 2s.
A shfield, Burwood orders, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
M oir and Son's Marmalade, 3 tins for 2s 3d
E nmore, Newtown, St. Peters, Glebe, daily.
S almon, Prize Brand, 3 tins for 1s 9d.
K its and Barrels of splendid White Herrings.
I always deliver orders to Balmain, Wednesdays.
D e Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.'s five medal Sperms, 9d.
M erimbula Butter received daily, 3 lbs. for 1s 6d.
A lice Mary Teas on sale, 6d per lb. reduction.
N orth shore orders delivered Tuesdays.
S ardines, large-sized tins, 3 for 2s
M in circle bacon, Elm Grove and Edam Cheese
Y engarie pure white Sugar, 3¼d per lb.
S an Gabriel Mountain Honey, 1s 6 per 2-lb. tin.
T hree 6d drums Borwick's Baking Powder for 1s 3d
E x Falcon, very superior Ling Fish, 6d.
R edfern daily; Waverley, Double Bay, Thurs., Sat.
Y ou procure 15 articles in the Mystery.
F orest Lodge, daily; Pyrmont, Wednesday and Sat.
O xford-st., Haym'ket., L. Geo.-st, Geo. and Market-sts.
R ed Label Dairymaid Condensed Milk, 3 for 2s 3d.
9 .
MYSTERY.

WHITE HERRINGS, half-barrels; Ling Fish in cases; price moderate. R. MILLER, 78, Clarence-st.

NORTH WILTS CHEESE; splendid quality. ROBERT MILLER, 78, Clarence-street.

W. H. ARIELL'S AGENCIES.—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated Biscuits, Canterbury cakes, and golden syrup; Benoraft and Co.'s Victorian oatmeal and dressed rice; Dillon and B.'s superior confectionery, jujubes, pastilles, mixtures, &c.; Kitchen and Son's superior mottled and yellow soap; Hunt and Co.'s prize baking powder and jams; prime Victorian Stilton cheese; R. Wittingham and Co.'s celebrated Cheshire and N. Wilts cheese, York hams, bacon, new Kent hops, figs, dates, currants, valencias, Colman's starch, Ryland's fencing wire, S. S. almonds, paper bags, and oilmen's stores. 119 and 121, Sussex-street.

MARMALADE JAMS, Tart Fruits. J. FREESTON Camperdown and Markets, York-street.

DR. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is used by thousands of families throughout the colony.
Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is acknowledged by every one who has used it to be the best—so much better than other kinds, that wherever it has been introduced and become known no other Baking Powder is salable.
Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER has received hundreds of most excellent and undeniable testimonials from well-known storekeepers and residents in various parts of the colony.
1878. AWARDED FIRST PRIZE 1878.
INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is the original preparation manufactured at Goulburn, New South Wales; and it is entirely through the excellence of this article that GOULBURN BAKING POWDER has obtained an acknowledged reputation.
Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is made up in packets—not tins—and each packet bears the MEDICAL HALL TRADE MARK. It may be obtained from every respectable Storekeeper and Grocer throughout the colony, and wholesale from the manufacturer, WILLIAM DAVIES, Goulburn.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street.

FRESH BUTTER.—Frozen fresh spring BUTTER in quantities to suit the trade and families always in stock. Fresh Food and Ice Company (Limited), 19, Harbour-street.

J. PEMELL'S Office and Store, opposite Railway GATE, Flour Mill, Sussex-street, near the Haymarket.—Silk-dressed, Superfine, Fine, and Seconds FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Bran, Pollard, Prepared Cattle Food, Whole and Cracked Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Straw, Oaten and Lucerne Hay and Chaff, Potatoes. Guaranteed best qualities; lowest prices.

FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, household, and seconds, manufactured at our Bathurst, Ashfield, and SYDNEY MILLS; also, various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn meal, corn flour, barley, oats, maize (whole and cracked), on SALE by M. BOYLSON and SONS, the Sydney Flour Mills, Grafton Wharf.

THE NEW SENSATION.—To get a Sovereign in a shilling packet, at 118, King-street.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, being carefully prepared, can be taken by the most delicate.

JOSEPH WEARNE, ANCHOR FLOUR MILLS, BATHURST-STREET, SYDNEY.
Silk-dressed superfine, fine, and household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produce. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

BAKERS' best FLOUR sold at NATIONAL STEAM FLOUR MILLS, Goulburn-street, at £11 per ton of 2000 lbs., bags included, made from best Adelaide wheat. Quality guaranteed. C. KIDMAN, Proprietor.

CHEESE.—Prime Merimbula CHEESE on SALE. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-street.

Businesses for Sale.

HOTEL FOR SALE. Snug little House, good business.
WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO., 452, George-street.

HOTELS and Public Houses, £150 to £4000; liberal assistance. BATE, MUSTON, and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

CAPITAL Country BUSINESS for SALE. See tender column this day.
J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., Accountants, George and Wynyard streets.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A first-class PRACTICE for SALE in a flourishing country district; the vendor being desirous of visiting England for the benefit of his health. All particulars to be obtained of Messrs. A. J. WATT and CO., Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, 584, George-street.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

FOR SALE.—A BOARDING HOUSE, near wharfs, low rent, coming in easy; price, £60. Apply ANDREW ALLAN, 129, King-street.

HOTEL and Restaurant, or separately; best position in Pitt-st.; bargain. Bate, Muston, and Co., 147, Pitt-st.

HOTEL (£200) city, busy neighbourhood, corner position. JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

HOTEL, Waverley, splendid stand, well furnished, £275. JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

CORNER HOTEL, Mort's Dry Dock, well furnished, £350; trade, £35. JOSEPH and CO.

COUNTRY STORE, in full working order, for SALE; terms liberal. W. DOUGLASS, 41, Market-street.

BAKERY and Confectionery BUSINESS for SALE. Good returns. E. RAMSAY, Business Agent.

FRUIT BUSINESS, with Lodging-house combined. 7 permanent boarders, gas; rent low. E. Ramsay.

FOR SALE, LEASE, FIXTURES, &c., shop, in first-class business position, very cheap. Apply MIHELL, News Agent, Botany Road, Redfern.

FOR SALE, VOLUNTEER HOTEL, Darling-street, Balmain; long lease. J. G. Punch, Jane-street.

FOR SALE, the Lease, License, Furniture, and Goodwill of the BATHURST HOTEL, Parramatta-street, opposite Messrs. Tooth's Brewery. Apply to Mrs. LONG, on the premises.

FOR SALE, a bargain, Fruiterer, Confectioner, and Pastrycook's BUSINESS, with oven, bakehouse, large premises, stock, fixtures, fittings; good connection; lease over three years; rent, £1 8s; no taxes. 43, George-street West.

FOR SALE, a Fruiterer and Confectioner's BUSINESS. 71, George-street West.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.—For SALE, Business, Stock, and Plant. 77, Liverpool-street. Apply on the premises, or Quarry-street, Ultimo. D. D. ROSS.

LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.—For SALE, the HALF-INTEREST of New Manning River Steam Company, now WELL-ESTABLISHED and in FULL TRADE, the owner, being desirous of retiring from an active business, which requires personal supervision, energy, and active habits to ensure a fortune. Terms liberal. F. O'BRIEN, 8, King-street.

FLOURISHING large Business.—Requires £1000 to £1500; excellent terms, or limited partnership. Confidential, General Post Office.

LEGAL.—For SALE, an extensive country PRACTICE. Apply by letter, addressed Lex, care of F. CURTISS, Solicitor, 151, King-street, Sydney.

Stock and Stations.

ROW'S EMBROCATION, or FARMER'S FRIEND, may be had of all chemists and storekeepers. Bottles, 3s 6d.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.
Capital, £3,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James Macbain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq.
CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP of WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
Spring-street. W. A. COTTER, Local Manager.

FOR SALE, 500 (Shield) HEIFERS, bred by Barnes and Smith, Bros. LAMB and KNOX, 3, Gresham-street.

A 26-INCH GUILLOTINE (Harrold's), good as new, for SALE, cheap. A. JONES, 50, Parramatta-street.

TO QUARRYMEN.—A fine Block of STONE, in Kent-street, for taking away. G. B. Mackenzie, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED to SELL a quantity of Building STONE. A. SHARPE, 56, Burton-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432518

Government Notices.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND LINES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY next, the 17th instant, all GRAIN, FLOUR, BRAN, and POTATOES consigned to Sydney station, will be delivered at Darling Harbour.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 12th March, 1879.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th March, 1879.

BLANKETS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, for the supply (at the risk of the contractors) of the following BLANKETS, namely:—
7000 blankets for the aborigines
6000 ditto, white ordnance.
Tenderers will require to submit samples of the blankets, and state the quantity they are prepared to supply. They are required for immediate use, and must be, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the sealed sample at the Government Stores, where further information can be obtained.
JAMES WATSON.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT WESTERN LINE.
SPORTS AT BATHURST and ORANGE,
on MONDAY 17th March, 1879.
TICKETS at Excursion Fares will be issued to Bathurst and Orange at all Stations distant NOT over 50 miles on the above day, available for return for three days.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 3rd March, 1879.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
MARYBOROUGH TO GYMPIE.—2ND SECTION.
For the convenience of Contractors, the Plans, Specification, and Quantities for the above Railway have been forwarded by the Government to the office of the undersigned, where they will be on view until further notice.
G. H. ROYCE and CO.
305, George-street, Sydney.

Public Companies.

BRITISH AND AUSTRALASIAN TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY.
Capital, £2,000,000, with power to increase.
LOANS ON FREEHOLD AND OTHER SECURITY.
Forms of application and full particulars from the attorneys,
JAMES BLACKWOOD,
RICHARD BLACKWOOD,
59, Little Collins-street, Melbourne.
Agents—DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.,
Exchange, Sydney.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY (Limited.)
Capital, £20,000, in £1 shares, deposit 2s 6d per share, subsequent payments only 2s 6d each.
Carefully revised estimates showing profits over 30 per cent. on view at the Broker's office.
Every housekeeper who studies economy and values health should become a shareholder.
The prospectus to be obtained from Mr. S. GRAHAM, Broker to the Company, Vickery's-chambers.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Lombard-street and Charing Cross, London.
Established 1782.
INSURANCES accepted on behalf of this Company at the LOWEST RATES of Premium. CLAIMS promptly settled. The Company has paid upwards of £12,000,000 sterling in losses to policy holders.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.
Exchange-corner, Sydney.

THE INTERCOLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and GENERAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.
CAPITAL, £100,000.
Temporary Offices: Waterloo-chambers, 470, George-street, Sydney, until the permanent offices (now occupied by the MERCANTILE BANK) are vacated.
DIRECTORS:
P. A. Jennings, Esq., J.P., President
Alderman John Young, J.P., Vice-President
S. W. Gray, Esq., M.P.
P. Higgins, Esq., J.P.
T. J. Chapman, Esq., J.P.
E. J. Ruble, Esq.
T. M. Slattery, Esq., J.P.
MANAGING DIRECTOR:
W. H. Archer, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-street.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
Alfred Roberts, Esq., Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.
James C. Gilhooley, Esq., 7, Oxford-street.
The INTERCOLONIAL Life Association transacts every description of business dependant on LIFE CONTINGENCIES, whether in the shape of ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, or ENDOWMENTS.
Prospectuses, forms, and every information may be obtained personally or by letter from
W. H. ARCHER,
Managing Director.
470, George-street, Sydney.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... ... £100,000.
RESERVED FUND £80,000,
with unlimited liability of Shareholders.
MARINE and FIRE RISKS accepted at the Lowest Current Rates.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.
362, George-street, Sydney.

Building Materials.

AMERICAN REDWOOD, 3, 2, 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch Redwood SHELVING, dressed 1 and 2 sides; Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Architraves, &c.
GOODLETT and SMITH, 483, George-street.

ROOM PAPERS, endless variety Paints, Oils, Colours, &c. H. H. GROTH, 344, George-street.

GALVANIZED Ridging, Gutter, and Down Pipe, &c., at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-st.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY always on hand; DRAIN PIPES, all sizes, 3 to 24 inch, bends and junctions; Chimney Pots; Garden, Border, and Paving Tiles. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MARULAN MARBLE Stone LIME, fresh, per rail. J. HOGG, Sussex and Druitt streets. Orders attended to.

SLATES.—Best Purple Bangor, from 16 x 8 to 24 x 12, greatly reduced in prices; Marble Chimneypieces, Register Grates, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead, Galvanized and Black Tubing, at lowest market rates.
W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

STREET, BROTHERS,
TIMBER MERCHANTS, SUSSEX-STREET.
Ironbark Girders, Sawn Hardwood, Maryborough Pine, Half-inch Lining, Baltic and Oregon Deals, Laths, Felloes, Spokes, 6 x 1 T. and G. Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Huon Pine, in log and sawn to order.

FOR SALE, wholesale, 6 x 1 T. and G. FLOORING; 6 x ⅝, 8 x ½, and 9 x ½ Lining. W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf.

TURNERY and Sawing Establishment for the trade. STEWART, Pitt-street.

WALNUT on SALE, sizes suitable for machine tables, &c. STEWART, Pitt-street.

CHAIR MATERIAL, for every description, always in stock. STEWART, Pitt-street Cedar Yard.

CEDAR, all sizes, Turnery every description, on SALE, STEWART'S Cedar Yard, Pitt-street.

THE CEDAR YARD, 401, Pitt-street. WALTER STEWART, Cedar Merchant.

THE BUILDING MATERIALS of COTTAGES, KENT-STREET, and WENTWORTH-LANE, between Market and Druitt-streets, for PRIVATE SALE by
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
Pitt-street.

SLATES, all sizes, at greatly reduced prices; Marble and Slate Chimneypieces, Cement, Plaster, Zinc, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Galvanized Iron (plain and corrugated), Drain Pipes, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

ENGLISH OVEN TILES and Furnace Lumps, Redwood prepared Pickets. G. E. CRANE and SON, Circular Qy.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS, Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, Varnishes, &c., &c. The largest and best assorted stock in the colony.
JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens),
BRITISH PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE,
255, George-street.

KAURI PINE.—500,000 feet, assorted sizes. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

LIME.—Pure Marble LIME; also, Portland and Welsh CEMENT. Marble Lime Co.'s Depot, 8, King-street.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE, 21 and 23, George-street West.
Shop fronts, public buildings, &c., &c.,
Glazed with
Best British Plate Glass
on the shortest notice.
Sheet Glass, 32, 28, 26, 21, and 16 oz.
Sashes Glazed, and delivered free of charge within twenty-four hours to any part of the city and suburbs.
JOHN MURPHY and SON.

Horticulture, Farming, &c.

THE PROPER SEASON TO PLANT BULBS.—Gladiolus, 3s; Ixias, 2s 6d; Narcissus, 2s 6d; Snowflakes, 2s 6d; Golden Eagle, 2s 6d; Tube Roses, 3s per dozen.
WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO., Auctioneers, &c., 422, George-street.

TWO BEST VIOLETS.—The Czar and Queen Victoria,
2s per hundred.
WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO., Auctioneers, &c., 422, George-street.

THREE BEST STRAWBERRIES.—Duc de Malakoff, British Queen, Trollope's Victoria,
2s 6d per hundred.
WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO., Auctioneers, &c., 422, George-street.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS, £4 per hundred, 12s per dozen.
WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO., 422, George-street.
Town Depot for RANDWICK PARAGON NURSERY.

FOR SALE, 30 loads Garden LOAM, delivered at per price. M. G. CALLAGHAN, Mort-street, Balmain.

Machinery.

ON SALE, Vertical ENGINES and Machine Tools of every description. JAS. MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

ENGINE and BOILER, 6 h.p., in good order, for SALE or HIRE. Late Everett's Store, Harris-st., Ultimo.

Furniture, &c.

THE IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING-MACHINE.
All genuine machines stamped "M. Moss and Co."
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1.—For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2.—For Treadle Use, with table complete, £6.
No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £7.
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, Sole Retail Agent, where the machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system.
Sole Wholesale Agents, M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
O'Connell-street.
The undersigned invite the attention of parties furnishing, gentlefolks recently arrived, and the public generally, to the MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
of
HIGH CLASS FURNITURE,
NOW ON VIEW
at the above address.
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
including a complete assortment of HALL, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DRAWING-ROOM, and BEDROOM REQUISITES of the MOST NOVEL and FASHIONABLE DESIGNS. Consignments per
Wave of Life, City of Carlisle, and Hengist
are now being opened out and will be followed by other
EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS,
arrangements having been made with the LEADING MANUFACTURING HOUSES in LONDON for continuous supplies.
WHOLESALE BUYERS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
EXPERIENCED PACKERS are retained for the safe dispatch of goods for the country or for shipment.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers and General Commission Agents,
Spring and O'Connell streets.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

ROBERT HARDY, Furniture Warehouseman, 33, Park and Castlereagh streets, furnishes houses from £10 to £1000 upon easiest terms offered in the city. Weekly or monthly payments. N.B.—Second-hand furniture bought.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE for SALE.—The House, 7 rooms; can be also rented. E. RAMSAY, House Agent.

UNFORTUNATELY BORN WITH NERVES.—The "busy hum of labour" is a poetical idea enough, but unfortunately some of us are born with nerves; and I confess that the monotonous whir, whir, whir, of a sewing machine in the house has sometimes sent me out of it. I have often wondered if this could not be remedied without impairing its usefulness. This, I find, you have succeeded in doing in the NEW AUTOMATIC FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. I find that one can easily listen to reading while operating on it.
To SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, Agent, 432, George-street.

VILLA COMBINED WASHING, MANGLING, and WRINGING MACHINE, the most complete, economical, durable, and effective domestic appliance in the market. Price, £7 10s.
PATENT LEVER MANGLES, from 70s.
PUTMAN WRINGERS, 25s and 30s.
ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS—Butter in three minutes, 7s 6d.
American Tobacco Cutters, 8s 6d.
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
432, George-street.

AMERICAN PAINTED TUBS, in nests of eight. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

Auction Sales.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

NEWLY CALVED COW.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
A good milking cow, about a week calved, with calf at foot.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from George Harcourt, Esq., Gininderra, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 2 o'clock,
20 head very superior horses, carefully selected from the best studs in the district, comprising grand heavy draught colts and fillies, from 4 to 8 years, and very handsome stylish upstanding horses, suitable for family carriages, omnibuses, buggies, &c. The whole are in splendid condition, and the particular attention of buyers is requested to them.

H. S. GIBSON, Horse Bazaar, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Horses, buggies, American waggonettes, spring carts, harness, &c. N.B.—Horses and Buggies lent on Hire.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from T. Atkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 prime paddock fed cattle.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime and weighty fat bullocks.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
150 fat cattle in lots.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. Evans, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1600 prime fat sheep.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from J. Aarons, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from A. Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers.

Pigs. Pigs. Pigs.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 prime corn-fed farmers' pigs.

FAT CALVES. FAT CALVES.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, at his Stock Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
35 very prime fat calves, per rail from Penrith.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from W. Kite, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
Prime fat sheep, and
Ex steamer,
Some choice calves.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from their Northern Agents to sell by auction, at the Associated Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
174 prime fat bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from W. Dalziell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Associated Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Joseph Miller, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Associated Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 prime fat cattle.

PRODUCE SALE.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, maize, potatoes, &c.
At Yards, 763, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and poultry of every description.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, lard, fruit, &c.,
2 tons of pure honey, per rail.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, &c.

GRAHAM COULTER will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30,
120 pigs
70 calves, in lots to suit purchasers.

ROBERTS and ROYER will sell by auction, at their Yards, 716, George-street, at rear of Square and Compass Hotel, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11.30,
20 prime fat calves
20 ditto ditto pigs
Roll and keg butter, eggs
Hides, tallow, sheepskins
Poultry, all kinds; Bong Bong potatoes.

Weekly Produce Sale.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour Station, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, corn, water melons, pumpkins, &c.
At 11 o'clock, Billet wood, &c.
At Sydney Produce Mart, at 701, George-street,
At 12 o'clock,
Prime fat pigs, calves, lambs, suckers
Turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds
Fruit, grapes, pumpkins, melons, potatoes, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
60 cases roll butter, 40 kegs butter
106 cases superior Menangle and Camden eggs
36 cases cheese, 50 sides corn-fed bacon
Hams, honey, wax, hair, hides, skins, tallow, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11, Wood, posts and rails, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Oaten and lucerne hay, chaff, straw, corn, potatoes, and pumpkins.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, 675, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, cows, fat pigs, &c.
160 coops poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock,
Butter, cheese, bacon, hams, pigs' heads
Honey, jams, confectionery, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
Potatoes, fruits, and sundries.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
80 coops poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll butter, keg butter, and cheese, from the best dairies in the Southern districts; superior corn-fed bacon and hams, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 11 Billet Wood, &c.

WHEAT. WHEAT.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock sharp,
500 bags superior wheat, in lots.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, horsehides
Kangaroo and wallaby skins.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
At 3 o'clock,
Horns, bones, hair, and beeswax.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
At half-past 2,
Casks tallow.
And at 3 o'clock,
Hair, horns, bones, beeswax.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Stores, THIS DAY, at 10.30,
Hides; and at 2.30, tallow.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Stores, at 10.30, hides, &c.; at 2.30, tallow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, March 14, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks of tallow.
Terms, cash.

Trade Announcements.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK are instructed to sell by auction, at the Association Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, for Messrs. C. and J. Young and Co., Caidmurra
100 prime bullocks, for Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., from Sutton Forest
150 prime fat cattle, for T. Hoskinson, Esq.
200 prime bullocks, for James Watkins, Esq.
1500 very prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Waters and Brentnall, trucked from Orange
750 prime fat wethers, for A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., Colane.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A large quantity of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, Drapery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street, The above.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Clearing-out Sale of Stock of Unredeemed Jewellery, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Sets, Brooches, Earrings, Alberts, Rings, Chains, Lockets, Trinkets, &c.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
The unredeemed jewellery pawned with Mr. T. Smith, of 821, George-street, as above.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of clothing, fancy goods, boots, stationery, and sundries.

QUEEN OF THE THAMES HOTEL,
Norton-street, Glebe,
facing
Lyndhurst College.

MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock.

LEASE, 2 years and 4 months to run; rent, 30s per week
License
Bar Fixtures, Counter, Beer Engine, Bar Utensils
Billiard-bagatelle Table
Stock-in-Trade
Household Furniture and Effects.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the above hotel.
Positive sale. Terms, cash.

OLD BRICK and STONE BUILDING MATERIALS
of
Premises corner Sussex and Mill streets,
near Goulburn-street.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the above building.
Without reserve.

MONDAY, 17th INSTANT.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New and Seasonable Goods, now landing, ex various ships.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and Others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of new and seasonable
BOOTS and SHOES,
now landing.
Terms, liberal at sale.
No reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH,
to close Builder's Partnership Accounts.

IMMENSE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
AMERICAN BUGGIES,
at the Stores of Messrs. Barron, Moxham, and Co.,
York-street, Wynyard-square,
The whole of their splendid and varied Stock of American Buggies, now so widely and favourably known throughout the Australian colonies as
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.'S BUGGIES.

To Coachbuilders, Mail Contractors, Proprietors of Livery Stables, Hotelkeepers, Speculators, Private Gentlemen, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and Buyers generally.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO. to sell by AUCTION, at their STORES, YORK-STREET, WYNYARD-SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of the stock of
AMERICAN BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,
consisting of
TOP and NO-TOP ABBOTT STYLE TRAY BUGGIES
TURN-OUT SEAT CUTUNDER TOP BUGGIES
SIDE-SEAT TOP BUGGIES
SIDE BAR BREWSTER SPRING-TOP BUGGIES
SIX-SEAT FAMILY SOCIABLES
JUMP-SEAT CARRYALLS, WITH HOODS
DOCTORS' PHAETONS, 2 and 3 SPRING
IVER'S OPEN BUGGIES
AMERICAN BUGGY HARNESS, SINGLE and DOUBLE, by the best makers
EVERY VEHICLE is warranted, and of the BEST WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

THE AUCTIONEERS have received imperative instructions to sell every vehicle, consequently each line, as catalogued, will be knocked down to the highest bidder,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

CATALOGUES in course of preparation, and will be obtainable at the Rooms of the auctioneers, and at the office of Messrs. Barron, Moxham, and Co.
THE WHOLE of the Buggies will be on view daily, at the stores of Messrs. Barron, Moxam, and Co., York-street, Wynyard-square.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 a.m.

At The New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,

CELLAR OF CHOICE WINES,
the property of a Connoisseur,
comprising—
MOSSEUX VIN DAY CHAMPAGNE
DUCLERC, SILLERY GRAND
LIEBFRAUMILCH STILL WINE
OPPENHEIMER
RUDESHEIMER JOHANNISBERGER
HOCHEBINDEL, SCHARLACHBERGER
AFFECTHALER, KATTERLOCHER, FOSTER
VERY CHOICE OLD MADERIA
VERY FINE CHATEAU, MARGEAUX, 1865 vintage.

TO CAFE PROPRIETORS and PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 14th March, at 11 a.m.,
CHOICE WINES.

SATURDAY, 15th March, at 11 a.m.
at
The New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

IMPERATIVE SALE BY AUCTION
of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising
DINING ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE
CHINA, GLASS, PIANOFORTES, and SUNDRIES.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, 15th March, at 11 a.m.,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

TUESDAY, 25th March, at 11 a.m.

At the Residence of Hugh Gilchrist, Esq., Double Bay, opposite Reserve.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, PLATE, and PIANOFORTE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Hugh Gilchrist, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Double Bay, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of the superior household furniture and effects.

FORE-AND-AFT American Clipper Schooner
SUPERIOR,
built of oak, copper-fastened, at Port Huron, Michigan, U. S. A.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock,
The fine, first-class, fast-sailing fore-and-aft schooner
SUPERIOR,
of the following dimensions, viz.,
Length, 118 feet
Beam, 25 feet 6 inches
Depth, 12 feet 2 inches.
This vessel has carried 460 tons salt and 250,000 feet timber. Her draft, with 400 tons dead weight, is only 11½ feet, she is remarkably fast, and is in perfect order, having all the appearance of a yacht, is well found, and ready for immediate dispatch; shifts without ballast, and requires only 20 tons for sea.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th March.

By order and for account of Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers.

Very Superior English Furniture and Framework, Just landed, ex Ben Rhydding.

Comprising—
Occasional, Coffee, Writing, Sutherland, Card, Tripod, Registered, Work and Loo Tables
Hatstands (in oak and mahogany), Music and Footstools, Davenports, Music Cabinets, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Book Shelves Music Stands
Library and Hall Chairs, Berger Chairs, Coal Scoops, Dinner Waggons, Butlers' Trays, Birch and Mahogany Toilets, Bidets, Washstands, Commodes, Office Cupboards, French and Walnut Folders, Stationery Cases, &c., &c.
FRAMEWORK, Highlow and Couch Suites, Ladies' and other Chairs, in walnut and mahogany, Couches, Victoria and Albert Chairs, Towel Rails, &c.

To the Trade, Parties Furnishing, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers, to sell by auction in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Catalogues will be ready on THURSDAY.

TO WINE MERCHANTS
BREWERS
GINGERBEER MANUFACTURERS,
and others.
The Sale of
OLD TOM
SHERRIES
PORTS
COLONIAL WINES
GINGERBEER CORKS
SODA CORKS
FRENCH FRUITS
will take place at our Rooms, 422, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 o'clock.

WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO.,
Auctioneers,
422, George-street.

To Grocers, Restaurant Keepers, and others.

FRENCH FRUITS,
IN BRANDY,
by Toussaint-Cosnard, Bordeaux.

WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 422, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11.30,
A small lot
FRENCH FRUITS, IN BRANDY.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, March 14.

OLD TOM, SHERRY, BRANDY, COLONIAL WINES.

WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 422, George-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11.30,
Old tom
Sherry
Brandy
Colonial wine
Ports, &c., &c.
Particulars at sale.
WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO.,
422, George-street.

THIS DAY, March 14.

To Gingerbeer Manufacturers and others.

TAPER CORKS. TAPER CORKS. SHORT SODAS, &c., &c.

WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, and CO. (successors to Thomas Fisher and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 422, George-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11.30 o'clock,
Ginger beer taper corks, in bales of 200 gross each.
LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Particulars at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex BEN RHYDDING.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock.

DAMAGED GREYS and SHEETINGS
FORFARS and FLAX SHEETINGS
72-inch PLAIN and STRIPED HESSIANS
GERRARD'S IMPROVED PATENT TENTS
FELT AND TAPESTRY CARPETS
HEARTH RUGS AND MATS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
on account of whom it may concern.
RM&R.
3093—20 pieces 8-4 greys, slightly damaged
3154 { 9 ditto 4-4 super Mexican, sound
{ 17 ditto 4-4 ditto ditto, very slightly
3138—10 ditto 8-4 grey domestics, sound
3094—20 ditto 8-4 ditto ditto, very slight
3095—20 ditto 8-4 ditto ditto, slightly
3156—10 ditto 8-4 ditto ditto, sound
3127—20 ditto 4-4 heavy Mexican, sound.
FOR.
590— 9 ditto 31-inch flax forfars
589— 9 ditto 39-inch ditto ditto
588— 9 ditto 40-inch ditto ditto
571— 9 ditto 36-inch ditto ditto
581— 9 ditto 36-inch fine flax sheeting
585—10 ditto 68-inch ditto ditto.
SC.
24-5—24 ditto best merchant navy canvas, 2 to 4
3342-3—40 ditto extra royal navy ditto, 1 to 5
146—10 ditto 72-inch hessians ditto
147—10 ditto 72-inch hessians, extra heavy
109—10 ditto 54-inch striped bedding
10 Gerrard's patent tents, 6 feet and 9 feet.
RA.
7— 6 pieces 5-4 printed felt carpets, two patterns
8— 6 ditto ditto, ditto
9— 6 ditto ditto, ditto.
TS.
3— 6 ditto, 3-4 tapestry ditto, ditto
4-5— 2 bales ditto ditto, ditto
187— 6 pieces 3-4 super tapestry stair carpets
186—150 tapestry door mats, 3 feet
188—100 velvet ditto
189—150 hearthrugs, KF&E.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, March 14, at 11.

In the Assigned Estate of M. Hogan, Bega.

By order of the Trustees.

FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising
Sofas, Chests Drawers, Glassware, Platedware
Tables, Chairs, and Sunderies.

JAMES RODD is instructed by the trustees in the above Estate to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock,
FURNITURE and EFFECTS, as above, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.

12 CASKS BOTTLED ALE
Women's E.S. Kid and Cashmere Boots, sundry Lots of Furniture,
3 Cases King's Axes, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 14.

JAMES RODD will sell by auction, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11, as above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 14, at 11.30.

Turkey and honeycomb and Cup Sponges.

JAMES RODD is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
An invoice of TURKEY, HONEYCOMB, and CUP SPONGES, put up in convenient packages of from 3 to 5 lbs.
The shipment is just to hand, and for imperative sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 14, at 12.

Oleographs, Chromos, Water Colours
Oleographs, Chromos, Water Colours.
Ex Duke of Sutherland.

JAMES RODD is instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12,
6 CASES RICHLY GILT FRAMED PICTURES.
The above shipment comprises a varied and beautiful selection. The subjects are, in many instances, quite new to this market.
For positive unreserved sale, as above.

Preliminary.

In the Assigned Estate of
William Drinkwater, of Grafton.

THE CONTENTS OF 14 CASES,
containing General Drapery.

By order of the Trustees.

JAMES RODD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, March 19,
The drapery stock in the above assigned estate.
Further particulars Monday.

THIS DAY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879,
at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises,
Sydenham Villa, Sydenham Road,
Marrickville.

IMPORTANT SALE
by auction of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
of a gentleman now leaving for England.

HENRY PALMER has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
The WHOLE of the HANDSOME, VALUABLE, and nearly NEW FURNITURE, on the abovenamed premises, containing HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in walnut wood, covered with green silk damask
Choice Brussels carpet, bronze figures, fancy ornaments on brackets, pier glass, vases, oil painting, a BEAUTIFUL DRAWING-ROOM CLOCK,
Black marble, in enamel, green and gold, sideboard, bookcase, enamelled and other bedsteads, wardrobe, chest of drawers, washstands, &c., &c., and general household furniture, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
N.B.—Special attention is invited to a
SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE
with all the latest improvements, by Kaps, only a few months in use, and cost 140 guineas; also
AMERICAN ORGAN,
in walnut wood, an excellent instrument.

Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneer, at the offices, 132, Pitt-street.

The furniture may be viewed on day previous to the sale from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., or morning of sale.

Terms, cash.

PARRAMATTA SOUTH.

MAGNIFICENT SUBDIVISION of 50 ACRES.

ADJOINING THE STEAM BRICK AND POTTERY WORKS,

FRONTING THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINE,

near the MERRY LANDS PLATFORM.

TWO HUNDRED and FORTY ALLOTMENTS.

MILLS and PILE have been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 3 o'clock,
on the Ground,
near the PARRAMATTA JUNCTION,
The above valuable estate of FIFTY ACRES, which has been subdivided by Mr. Surveyor REUSS, Jun., into 240 choice allotments with frontages of 50 feet each, to the following
GOOD WIDE STREETS:
PEEL-STREET, FOX-STREET, JAMES-STREET, WILLIAM-STREET, PITT ROW, WALPOLE-STREET, ROBERT-STREET, and CROWN-STREET, and is bounded on the western side by the well-known
DENHAM FARM ESTATE,
on the south side by the
POTTERY and MACHINE BRICK WORKS
and
SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINE,
on the north by the
OLD PARRAMATTA RACECOURSE.

To artisans the subdivision of this fine block of Land offers peculiar advantages. The allotments are all of good depth, and in convenient proximity to the
TOWN OF PARRAMATTA,
and between two railway stations. And the auctioneers confidently recommend this Land Sale to the consideration of all classes, as there is little doubt but that the allotments will very soon be double their present value.
A large portion of the land is so elevated as to give an extensive view of even a portion of Sydney itself.
Title, first-class. Terms, very easy.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

SHOP and DWELLING, CHURCH-STREET, PARRAMATTA.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

MILLS and PILE have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by AUCTION, at their LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, PITT-STREET, opposite the POST OFFICE, on TUESDAY, MARCH 18th, at 11.30 prompt,
The handsome shop and dwelling-house, in FIRST-CLASS POSITION, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN GILMORE, in CHURCH-STREET, PARRAMATTA, on allotment of land having 36 feet frontage, by a depth of 137 feet.
The premises consist of DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP, with PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS, and side entrance for cart to back premises, with stabling and stores.
The domestic arrangements consist of ample dwelling rooms, out-offices, and every convenience.
Title first-class. Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

BURWOOD.

COTTAGE AND LAND, EDROP-STREET,

CLOSE TO RAILWAY STATION.

MILLS and PILE have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by auction, at their LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, Pitt-street, opposite the Post Office, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 11.30 prompt,
All that BLOCK OF LAND, being lot 13 of section 2, having a frontage of 50 feet to EDROP-STREET, by a depth of about 175 feet, on which is erected a
COMFORTABLE BRICK COTTAGE,
containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., with pretty flower garden, only a few minutes from the
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Title first class. Terms at sale.

TERRACE OF SIX HOUSES.

BUNN-STREET, ULTIMO.

Adjacent to the
PUBLIC SCHOOL,
and the
PYRMONT BRIDGE.

MILLS and PILE will sell by auction, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY next, March 15th, at 3 o'clock,
THAT SPLENDID TERRACE
of
NEW HOUSES,
situate in BUNN-STREET, ULTIMO, close to the magnificent new
PUBLIC SCHOOL,
recently erected by the Council of Education, and one minute's walk from
PYRMONT BRIDGE.

The SITUATION is UNSURPASSED for SALUBRITY although close to the city, yet it has an
OPEN EXPANSE and PURE AIR,
all the advantages of the country.
The views, both back and front, over the HARBOUR and WESTWARDS to the BLUE MOUNTAINS, are such as are seldom to be met with.
The houses are well and faithfully built.

CITY PROPERTY.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Three small BRICK COTTAGES, BLACKSMITH'S FORGE, and VACANT ALLOTMENT.

MILLS and PILE will sell by auction, at their LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, Pitt-street, opposite the Post Office, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 11.30 prompt,
All that BLOCK OF LAND situate at BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth of 77 feet to BARRACKPORE-STREET, on which are erected
THREE COTTAGES and SHOEING FORGE,
with one vacant allotment, and being numbered 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, Bourke-street.
This property is always let, and at present realises a rental of 45s per week.
Lithographs will be ready in a few days.
Title freehold. Terms at sale.

WATERLOO.

35 FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS.

LACHLAN-STREET OFF BOURKE-STREET.

Next to FORSYTH'S ROPE WORKS.

Also FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE and LAND.

MILLS and PILE will sell by auction, on the GROUND, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 22nd, at 3 o'clock,
35 choice building sites having frontages to LACHLAN-STREET, AMELIA-STREET, MURRAY-STREET, and BRUCE-STREET, district of WATERLOO, each lot having a Back Entrance.
These allotments are situated a little off BOURKE-STREET, near BAPTIST GARDENS, and are well suited for ARTIZANS COTTAGES, being close to
FORSYTH'S ROPE FACTORY,
and in the immediate neighbourhood of several large manufactories.
This is a fine opportunity for working men.

The GOVERNMENT SURVEY for the Suburban LINE of RAILWAY passes THROUGH this PROPERTY.

Lithographs are now ready.
Title, freehold. Terms easy.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 15th March, at 3 p.m.

Balmain, Parsons-street (the Main Sydney Road)
Balmain, Crescent-street.
Ten (10) VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, including VALUABLE CORNER
BUSINESS SITES, RESIDENCE SITES
WITHIN 5 MINUTES' WALK OF BALD ROCK FERRY,
CLOSE TO PROPOSED RECREATION RESERVE,
WHITE BAY.

J. W. WATKIN will sell by auction, on the Ground, at 3 p.m., TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 15th March,
TEN VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS.
Lots 1 to 8 have frontages to Parsons-street (the main Sydney Road) of 18 feet, by depths varying from 75 to 95 feet
Lot 9 is the valuable corner site, having 34 feet 6 inches frontage to Parsons-street, and to Crescent-street of 93 feet 6 inches, and is the only corner site in the locality in the market
Lot 10 has frontage to Crescent-street of 34 feet, by depth of 60 feet.
All the lots have entrance from the rear—a great advantage.
The whole of the lots being level land, the cost of foundations and of building upon same will be the MINIMUM.
The attention of persons in search of good business sites in this populous borough, or of sites for residences, and of speculators and others, is invited to this sale.

Solicitors—Messrs. Deane and Deane.
Title, first-class freehold.
Terms at sale
Auctioneer's Offices—Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Lithographs now ready.

THE BEST VACANT BUSINESS LOT IN BALMAIN.

Corner of Parsons-street (the main Sydney road) and Crescent-street.

To be sold TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 3 p.m.

J. W. WATKIN will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Saturday, on the ground, at 3 p.m.,
That valuable business corner, having a frontage to Parsons-street of 34 feet 9 inches and to Crescent-street of 93 feet 6 inches.
Title, freehold.
Solicitors—Messrs. Deane and Deane.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,
SYDENHAM COTTAGE AND FURNITURE.

BATT and RODD have received instructions to sell by AUCTION, on the premises, THIS DAY, Friday, the 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF VENDOR'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.
ALL THAT COTTAGE standing in its own grounds, with FLOWER GARDEN, LAWNS, and PADDOCK, with option of purchase of the ORCHARD ADJOINING.
The cottage, BUILT of BRICK on STONE, SLATE roof, contains DRAWING-ROOM, 27 x 18; DINING-ROOM, 18 x 14; BEDROOM, 26 x 18, three other bedrooms, DRESSING and BATH ROOMS, KITCHEN, SERVANT'S ROOM, scullery and laundry, stable and buggy shed; and is in every way a most COMPACT RESIDENCE.
It is known as SYDENHAM COTTAGE, Sydenham Road, Marrickville, off Illawarra Road.
TITLE FREEHOLD.
TERMS—VERY EASY, at SALE.
N.B.—Immediately after the sale of the PROPERTY, the whole of the very
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
and EFFECTS
will be sold by auction by
Mr. HENRY PALMER
(VIDE NOTICE in S. M. HERALD.)
from whom CATALOGUES may be obtained, on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at his offices, 132, Pitt-street.
Cards to view from either
BATT and RODD, or HENRY PALMER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

ORDER OF SALE,
CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
To be sold by public auction,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

SURRY HILLS.	Four houses, Nos. 23, 25, 27, and 29 Arthur-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, south of Fitzroy-street.
ALBION ESTATE.	Bunton's grocery store, Belmore-street, and dwelling-house in lane at the rear, a few feet south of Albion-street.
DARLINGHURST.	Valuable building site, Surry-street, adjoining Mr. P. Cormack's residence, near Victoria-street.
WOOLLAHRA.	That family mansion and grounds, known as Runnymede, fronting Point Piper Road and Piper-street, close to South Head Road. Unreserved Sale.
UNDERWOOD ESTATE, PADDINGTON.	Choice building site, lot 44, sec. 1, fronting Paddington-street, near Point Piper Road.
PETERSHAM.	Block of land, fronting Cook's River New Road and the Railway line, adjoining the gate crossing, west of the Petersham Railway-station. On account and risk of former purchaser.
BELLO RETIRO Estate, St. Peter's.	Allotment, Maria-street, a few feet from Cook's River Road, between Newtown and St. Peter's.
HASTINGS, Botany Bay.	Five allotments, Nos. 6, 7, 11, 48, and 43, sec. 2, Hastings Estate, Lady Robinson's Beach, Botany Bay.
HUNTER'S HILL.	Quarter-acre villa site, lot 22, sec. 3, of Mr. D. N. Joubert's subdivision, fronting Gladesville Road.
LANE COVE RIVER.	Waterside block of land, Gilbert's grant, 10 acres, fronting the river, adjoining Fidden's Wharf.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THE WILLOWS ESTATE,
DARLING POINT.

The SALE of this FREEHOLD PROPERTY, by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Thomas Skinner, Esq., is POSTPONED for a FEW WEEKS.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd APRIL.

ABSOLUTE SALE,
TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

VALUABLE CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

BARKER'S WELL-KNOWN STEAM FLOUR MILLS.
SUSSEX-STREET, at the HEAD of DARLING HARBOUR.

To MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, and CAPITALISTS.

HARDIE and GORMAN are instructed to sell by auction, at their PROPERTY SALE ROOMS, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd APRIL, that very VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, situate in SUSSEX-STREET, at the head of DARLING HARBOUR, known as BARKER'S FLOUR MILLS.

This property consists of 1 rood 18½ perches of land, close to the PRINCIPAL WHARFS and the RAILWAY TERMINUS.
The Buildings consist of a large Steam FLOUR MILL with capacious STORE attached, BOILER HOUSE, STABLES (10 stalls) COACH-HOUSE, &c.
The MILL is an extensive STONE BUILDING, substantially and faithfully built, having WALLS 3 FEET in thickness at the base, and 2 FEET at the upper portion.
The walls are 50 feet high, and the building contains 5 FLOORS built in the strongest possible manner, with HARDWOOD TIMBER. The mill contains 6 pairs stones, smut machine, with all necessary apparatus for cleaning wheat, 4 silk flour-dressing machines, and all the requisite appliances for the manufacture of flour. The whole is driven by a 70 horse-power (indicated) CONDENSING ENGINE, steam being supplied by two boilers with small consumption of fuel. These mills are capable of grinding and dressing 130 TONS of FLOUR WEEKLY.
The whole of the machinery is in good order, and is arranged so as to economise labour and the cost of manufacture.

This property cost about £9000, and must be sold in order to close the partnership accounts.
THESE MILLS can be easily adapted to other manufacturers' purposes, and the inspection is invited of those on the look out for really SUBSTANTIAL premises.

INVENTORY can be inspected, and every information obtained at the ROOMS.
Plan in course of preparation.

CROWN and QUARRY STREETS, ULTIMO.

CORNER SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE.

A REALLY GOOD INVESTMENT.

TITLE, Ultimo LEASEHOLD, WITH RIGHT TO PURCHASE.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their PROPERTY SALE ROOMS, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH,
A VERY COMPACT and SNUG property at the CORNER of CROWN-STREET and QUARRY-STREET, Ultimo, comprising SHOP and 5 ROOMS and DWELLING-HOUSE attached, also containing 5 ROOMS, with the usual out-conveniences; BALCONY in front of both premises.
The BUILDINGS are SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT of BRICK, on stone foundation, and cemented, and are at present under lease to Mr. HILL, Grocer, at £104 yearly; 5½ years of lease yet to run.
THE LAND has a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of about 86 feet. Ground rent, £16 10s per year. 80 years to run.
CITY WATER and GAS laid on.

Messrs. PIGOTT and TRICKETT, SOLICITORS FOR VENDOR.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
TAREELA STATION,
in the famous
Liverpool Plains District,
having an area of about 25,000 acres of rich grazing land,
together with
10,184 (more or less) well-bred mixed Sheep
comprising
3,492 Wethers, mixed ages
3,479 Ewes, ditto ditto
1,637 ditto and Lambs
644 Lambs
501 Stud Ewes and Lambs
147 ditto Rams (Tareela)
100 ditto ditto Weaners
28 Wethers
156 Sheep on Lindsey Run

Total... 10,184 all more or less.
150 head (more or less) well-bred Mixed Cattle
Horses, Stores, and Sundries.
Also,
506 acres (more or less) Freehold Land
355 ditto (ditto ditto) Conditional Purchases.
Extensively Improved.

BRUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 14th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock,
The Tareela Station, with stock thereon, described above.
The improvements on Tareela are most extensive and complete, having been erected regardless of cost, and comprise a well-appointed homestead, with paddocks, orchard, and vineyard attached, [illegible] nearly new rack and pinion press. The run [illegible] by the Manilla River, Tareela and [illegible]
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this really choice property, which will be offered for absolute sale.
Terms at sale.

CHOICE ESTATE, near DENHAM COURT.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 25th instant, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing
107 ACRES 2 ROODS,
situate in the district of Minto, near Denham Court, being moiety of land granted by the Crown to John [illegible]. Bounded on one side by the property of Mr. R. [illegible] field, and on the other side by the property of Mr. Henry Bell.

The soil is exceedingly rich, and well adapted for grazing, and agricultural purposes.
The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale as offering a good opportunity for securing a nice site for a country seat.
Title freehold.
Particulars C. B. PITT, Esq., Solicitor, George-street.

TASMANIAN MERINO STUD SHEEP,
from the celebrated flocks of
JAMES GIBSON, Esq., Bellevue, Tasmania
DAVID TAYLOR, Esq., St. Johnstone
and
W. H. GIBSON, Esq., Fairfield.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, during the term of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION in April next,
On account of JAMES GIBSON, Esq.
20 PURE MERINO STUD RAMS
20 ditto ditto ditto EWES.

On account of DAVID TAYLOR, Esq.
10 CHOICE PURE MERINO STUD RAMS
10 ditto ditto ditto ditto EWES,
all rising two-tooth.

On account of W. H. GIBSON, Esq.
4 HIGH-CLASS PURE MERINO STUD RAMS,
rising six-tooth
6 ditto ditto ditto,
rising two-tooth.

The above sheep have been SPECIALLY SELECTED by the breeders for this market; and are all bred from high-pedigree merino sheep of the PUREST TYPE, most of them being by PRIZE RAMS.
The sheep will arrive from Tasmania about the 18th April, and will then be on view at the Quarantine Ground until day of sale.
Further particulars on application to
MORT and CO.,
Circular Quay, Sydney.

Preliminary Notice.

Sale by Auction, in Albury, of
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, LIVERY STABLES, BUILDING SITES,
in townships of Albury, Wodonga, and Howlong.

SATURDAY, March 29th.

T. F. WALLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Lewis Jones to sell by public auction, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, March 29th,
The Exchange Hotel and Livery Stables, let to Crawford and Co.; also, a number of valuable building sites, in townships of Albury, Wodonga, and Howlong.
The attention of hotelkeepers, capitalists, and others is directed to the above valuable properties, which are for positive sale, owing to the owner's departure from the district.
For further particulars apply
T. F. WALLER and CO.,
Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents,
Dean-street, Albury.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1432519

Funerals.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM FINNERAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Mary Ann; to move from his residence, No. 359, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South, and 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM JOHN FINNERAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER, Mary Ann Finneran; to move from her late residence, No. 359, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-st. South, and 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. T. W. DUGDALE, of the Manning River, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late dearly beloved WIFE, Ellen; to move from the residence of her Brother, George Brown, 262, Kent-street, between King and Erskine streets, at half-past 8 o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 15th instant.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. MARY BROWN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved DAUGHTER, Mrs. T. W. Dugdale: to move from the residence of her son, George, 262, Kent-street, at half-past 8 o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 15th instant.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. GEORGE, ALBERT, and SYDNEY BROWN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved SISTER, Mrs. T. W. Dugdale; to move from the residence of her brother, George, 262, Kent-street, at half-past 8 o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 15th instant.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. H. DENGATE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his SISTER-IN-LAW, Mrs. T. W. Dugdale; to move from the residence of her brother, George, 262, Kent-street, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 15th instant, at half-past 8 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of RICHARD FITZPATRICK are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER, Mary Ann Finneran; to move from his residence, 359, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. SAMUEL T. WEBBER are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 53, Goulburn-street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES L. KING are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE Ruth F.; to move from his residence, No. 97, Prince-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

COURT ROYAL OAK, A. O. F., No. 2222.—The members of the above Court, and of the various Courts of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Brother J. L. KING'S deceased WIFE; to move from her late residence, 97, Prince-street, at 1.45 p.m., THIS DAY.
JOHN DWYER, C.R.
T. J. CREMEN, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES PRENTICE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of Mrs. M'Leod, 4, Dimond-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street; and 737, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. REBECCA SIVIER are respectfully informed that her Funeral will move from her residence, 161, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, 14th instant, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. R. SIVIER are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved MOTHER; to move from 161, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. T. P. SIVIER are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved MOTHER; to move from 161, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. T. SKELLETT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mrs. Rebecca Sivier; to move from Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY STEPHENS are respectfully invited to the Funeral of his beloved WIFE; to move from his residence, 19, Park-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Necropolis. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN WOOLLEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Edith Mary; to move from his residence, Cowper-street, off Raglan-street, Waterloo, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. C. BOOTS, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JEREMIAH MILDWATER are informed that the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Alice, will move from his residence, Fourth-street, Woollahra, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BYRNE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER, Mr. Patrick Byrne; to move from his residence, 8, Smart's-lane, off Marshall-street, Surry Hills, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-st.; and 757, George-street S.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM TATTON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, Moncur-street, Woollahra, on SATURDAY MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 24, Oxford-street.

Musical Instruments.

PIANOFORTE.

GENUINE ERARD PIANOFORTE, full compass, brilliant toned, with all the latest improvements. Price, £50, case and packing included.
WITH CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
Principal entrance to showrooms from O'Connell-street.

PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SHIPMENT, just landed ex Wave of Life, of CARL RONISCH'S CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES, with iron frames, will stand the heat of any climate, and are exceedingly high toned, and very durable.
LIPP'S CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS at a reasonable price.
A LARGE SHIPMENT OF BORD'S PIANOS are now to hand from £34 to £47 10s., cases and packing included.
AUCHER FRERES' PIANOS in Walnut and Rosewood.
CHALLEN and SONS' CELEBRATED BOUDOIR COTTAGE PIANOS, noted for brilliancy of tone and durability, £29, case and packing included.
All Pianofortes sold at this Establishment are carefully examined and properly tuned by a competent pianoforte mechanist before they leave the premises, and purchasers from the country may rely on obtaining a sound instrument that will give them every satisfaction.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
Principal entrance to Show-rooms from O'Connell-street.

BORD, AUCHER FRERES, and ERARD'S PIANOS, wholesale prices. EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., 144, Pitt-street.

NEW ENGLAND ORGAN COMPANY'S CABINET ORGANS.
For the Parlour, Church, or Schoolroom.
Superior to all others for volume of tone and beauty of finish.
THE LARGEST and GRANDEST DISPLAY of AMERICAN ORGANS in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES at the SHOW ROOMS.
These Organs have been awarded first prize over all others wherever exhibited.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Sole Agents, York-street, Wynyard-square.
Catalogues post free. Country Agents wanted.

ORGANS. ORGANS.
THOROUGHLY TESTED and WELL PROVED IN AUSTRALIA DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.
MASON and HAMLIN'S
MASON and HAMLIN'S
To be found in the CHURCHES of all denominations, and at the Residences of Private Families.
There are many other Organs, but MASON and HAMLIN'S are the best service proved American Organs in the Colonies.
Catalogues sent to intending purchasers.
ELVY and CO., Agents.
ELVY and CO., Agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Before purchasing an Organ do not fail to inspect the Stock of NEW ENGLAND CABINET ORGANS at the Stores of
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
York-street, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, a GUITAR, price 25s; or would be exchanged for a Banjo. J. O. E., HERALD.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

FOR SALE, Collard and Collard PIANOFORTE (rare bargain); all the modern improvements; price, £45; satisfactory reasons for parting with the same. Inspection at Mr. M'LEAN'S, 137, Darlinghurst Road.

FOR SALE, a first-class Walnut PIANO, by Aucher, Frères. A. COOPER, 106, Elizabeth-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

General Merchandise.

CAST IRON PIPES, 6-inch, on SALE. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and Co., 52, Pitt-street.

HOOP IRON for SALE. Apply Mr. VEITCH, HERALD Office Stores, No. 9, O'Connell-street.

PEABODY'S celebrated brand AURORA KEROSENE OIL, first test, 120°; superior to all other brands. For SALE in trade parcels of SOLE AGENTS—BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., York-street, Wynyard-square.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, bottled by Burke, in splendid condition. GEORGE LLOYD, Bridge-street Chambers.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's Porphyry pure, refreshing, and nutritious; equal to the finest Rhine Hock; quarts, in 1 and 2-dozen cases, 21s dozen; pints, in 3-dozen cases, 12s 6d dozen. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

FRUIT-PRESERVING Glass JARS, screw tops, 1 and 2 quarts. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

EX AUSTRALIA.—White Beans, Pickled Salmon and Dried Apples. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

JUST LANDED, ex Australia, from San Francisco, Dessert and Pie Fruits, new season's consisting of Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Strawberries, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, and Apples. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE—CORKING MACHINES, Corks, Fencing Wire; V.D. Clarets, Sauternes, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; White Beans and Green Peas, in casks; Preserved Beans and Peas, Macaroni, Olive Oil, Sardines, Prunes.

LAMPS, LAMPS.—Kerosene Lamps now on SALE, splendid assortment. Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-st.

FISHING TACKLE.—The only place in the colony for good TACKLE is Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-street.

JUST OPENED, 5 cases American Platedware, Butter Coolers, Tea and Coffee Pots. Eastway, Bros., 417, Geo.-st.

Amusements.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO JOHN RAE, ESQ., ON HIS APPROACHING DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

At a meeting of the friends of JOHN RAE, Esq., it was resolved to invite that gentleman to a Complimentary Dinner, to be held on the 21st instant. Tickets may be obtained from the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as a committee. The chair will be taken by the Hon. G. Eagar.

Mr. Abercrombie, C.	Mr. Fletcher, D.
Alger, J.	Higgins, P.
Backhouse, B.	Moore, Charles
Bennett, J.	Morell, G. A.
Booth, John	Neill, William
Captain Broomfield	Speir, W.
Mr. Dean, Alexander	Taylor, John
Dibbs, G. R.	Thompson, J.
Eaton, J. J.	Young, John

ARNOLD'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. Dancing commences 8 p.m.

ST. BENEDICT'S HALL, Abercrombie-street.
A Grand CONCERT and Dramatic ENTERTAINMENT will be given on St. PATRICK'S NIGHT.
Full particulars TO-MORROW.
A. MACAULAY, Secretary.

TICKETS and PROSPECTUSES for BALLARAT ART UNION can be obtained at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, 317, George-street, Sydney.

PEARL BAY RECREATION GROUNDS for Families and Picnic Parties. Apply Dr. Hansard, Regent-st.

BALLARAT ART UNION.—Tickets and prospectuses at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, 317, George-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

OPEN UNTIL SIX O'CLOCK, THIS DAY, FRIDAY.
THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
The GREAT EXHIBITION of Furnishing Merchandise still continues, and the BONUSES and DOUBLE BONUSES are still on issue. W. B. CAMPBELL.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

HURLSTONE SCHOOL and COLLEGE, ASHFIELD.
The CONVERSAZIONE, unavoidably postponed, will be held THIS FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Excursion to Middle Harbour, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, March 15. Steamer QUANDONG will leave Circular Quay at 2.15 p.m. Tickets, 1s. DAVID WALKER, Gen. Sec.

OXFORD CRICKET CLUB ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATHOL GARDENS, SATURDAY, March 22, 1879. Steamer DAISY leaves Circular Quay, at 1.45, and 2.30 p.m. The Young Australian Band engaged. P. J. KEESHAN, Hon. Sec.

PACIFIC C. C. v. EASTERN C. C.—The following meet on Eastern Ground, Moore Park, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Barry (2), Bern, Brown, G., Cheesman (2), Edwards, Headrick, Howell, Hunter, Mudge; 12th J. Brown, 13th Wilson.

IRON DUKE C. C. v. BRITANNIA C. C.—Own ground, 2.30. Blackman, Bryan, Brown, Dellar, Foskett, Rose, Siddins (2), Stevens, Sutton, Walters, Stewart 12, Quill 13.
HENRY J. FOSKETT, Hon. Sec.

IRONCLAD C. C. disengaged March 29th, May 3rd, and 10th. Clubs with made ground preferred. G. FITZPATRICK, A. S. N. Co.'s Works, Pyrmont.

WAVERLEY v. OXFORD C. C., our ground, at 2.30 p.m., TO-MORROW.—Lathbury, Curtis, Godby, Fairfax, Smith, Fitzpatrick, Moylan, Williams, Dickson, Wall, Hart, Rogers 12th.

UNION v. OSBORNE C. C., Matchett's Flat.—A. Furse, H. Duprey, W. Dibley, W. Pople, W. Fullin, E. Patino, E. Ahern, D. Tatterdale, W. Johnson, W. Radford, P. Hourigan. W. DIBLEY, Hon. Secretary.

REDFERN C. C.—First eleven match on, usual team. Second eleven disengaged; Redfern ground. Apply to G. H. GREENWOOD, Secretary, 128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, or Regent-street, Redfern.

ALMA C. C. v. WILLOW C. C.—The following members please meet on own ground, 2.30 sharp:—Heydon, Bosman, Cook, Knox, Rouley, Pier, Appleton, J. Brown, Goldthorpe, Hathfield, Empson, Smith 12th, Fitzgibbon 13th.
H. HATFIELD, Hon. Secretary.

ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH—IRONMONGERS v. COACHBUILDERS—will take place on the 15th instant, at Russell's Great Northern Pleasure Grounds, Lane Cove Road. Also, Ten Hours' Champion WALKING MATCH, between WILLIAMS, Champion, and AMBLE, of Victoria.
Entrance, 6d. 'Buses leave Milson's Point every half-hour from 1 o'clock; fare, 6d.

AUSTRALIAN C. C. v. HYPERION C. C., Hyperion Ground.—Australians meet at Dixon's 2 sharp.

EUREKA C. C. Disengaged for Easter MONDAY; country match preferred. S. Sawyer, Parramatta-street.

DARLINGTON v. GLEBE.—The following gentlemen please attend practice TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS—Elvy, Lees, Gribble, Hatfield, Fewings, Sweetman, Hall, Warren, Smith, Pier, Fowler, Edwards, Howe, King, Clarke, Sparks.

DARLINGTON C. C. v. UNITED C. C.—On their Ground, at 2.15. G. E. LEES.

HYPERION C. C. v. AUSTRALIAN C. C.—Burton, Bennett, Westman, Maldment, Clune, Dennis, Reed, C. Fowler, Powell, Davenport, Lee, Sewell, R. Fowler, own Ground, Camperdown, 2.30, TO-MORROW.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.—EXCURSION to FERN BAY, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 15th March. Young Australian Band engaged. Steamers leave Circular Quay 1.45 and 2.45 p.m. J. RIGG, Hon. Sec.

DARLINGTON UNITED C. C. disengaged for Easter Monday; country match preferred; and April 5.
J. MURRAY, Codrington-street,
Darlington.

SECOND SOUTH SYDNEY v. NATIONAL.—National Ground. Kelly, Davis, Douglass, C. Hall, Taylor, Waters, Slater, Jennings, Seagrave, Brady, Bennett, Bragg (12).
J. RIGG, Hon. Secretary.

BRIGHTON C. C. v. CROYDON C. C.—Meet Ultimo Hill, 2.30 sharp. Meeting Tuesday night.

MARLBOROUGH C. C. v. YOUNG WARWICK C. C., own Ground, 2 o'clock.—E. Blue, J. Cherry, Dind, M'Neil, Munro, Nichols, Roach, Richards, J. Saunder, Thrussel, Smith, F. Saunder (12th), W. Goard. G. E. BLUE, Hon. Sec.

NEWTOWN 3rd v. CARLTONS, Newtown.—Pittman, Standen, Delaney, Watson, Bullock, Lane, Bell, Wildman, Stewart, Howe (2), Murray. First eleven match continued on Domain.

WILLOW v. ALMA C. C.—Willows meet Alma's Ground, 2.30. W. F. LANGLEY, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

MUST be SOLD, handsome black Pony, fast trotter, quiet, 4 years old. London Tavern, Underwood-street, Paddington.

BOARDING-HOUSES.—Phillip, Bligh, Elizabeth, and Macquarie street North; centre of city, old-established, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. TAYLOR and CO., 355, George-street.

A GOOD Harness HORSE for SALE, cheap; suit dealer. LAPRAIK'S Veterinary Forge, Dixon-street.

AVIARY.—Small PIGEON-HOUSE, few BIRDS, for SALE, cheap. 134, Campbell-street, near Reservoir.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

COLD WASH.

TANKS, best London make, on SALE. J. T. and J. TOOHEY, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

WHEAT SACKS for SALE, only used once (not branded). HALL, PRINCE, and CO., Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, 60,000 H. M. BRICKS. J. LONG, 57, Regent-street.

WHITE WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. JUDSON, HERALD office.

FOR SALE, an outside eight-burner SHOP LAMP. Apply GOODLET and SMITH, George-street.

FOR SALE, 2 GATES, 11 by 10 feet; almost new. 52, York-street.

FOR SALE, first-class SASHES, FRAMES, DOORS, &c. Workshop, back of 268, Bourke-street.

TO PAWNBROKERS and Others.—For SALE, the UNREDEEMED PLEDGES pawned with Mr. T. Smith, of 821, George-street. For full particulars apply H. L. DUNN, 204, Pitt-street.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSE for SALE. BATE, MUSTON, and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milch COW; trial given. Apply SMYTH and WELLS, Hunter-street.

LITHO. PRESS wanted. State size and price to R. P. J., 465, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

CONTRACTORS, Blacksmiths, and Others.—Forge, Tools, Winch, Chains, Blocks, &c., for SALE, 21, Erskine-st.

ASK your grocer for PEMELL'S PATENT MEAL, rich in phosphates, lime, &c. Sold in 7-lb. bags 1s 3d each.

LADIES' and Children's OUTFITS, Baby Linen, &c.—The cheapest house in the city for any article in Ready-made Goods, Costumes, Evening Dresses, Mantles, Jackets. E. WAY, 261 and 267, Pitt-street.

PERAMBULATORS, Invalids' Carriages (all kinds). R. ANDERSON, Manufacturer, Parramatta-street, Glebe.

FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS.—Wanted, HOUSE, Surry Hills; also, COTTAGE, Petersham, £500 to £600. JAMES PRINGLE, 164, Pitt-street.

WANTED to purchase, for CASH, Boarding-house, centrally situated. By letter, P, 126, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a second-hand COPYING MACHINE. Apply Mr. Salisbury, Haymarket.

WANTED to sell, cheap, a Double PERAMBULATOR. Apply 685, George-street.

WANTED, a Grazing FARM, on the Western line, within 30 miles of Sydney. Apply by letter to W. H. Bogie, Bowenfels Coal Company, Redfern terminus.

WANTED, to rent a SHOP in George-street, between Hunter-street and Royal Hotel. By letter, P., 126, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED known that Mr. and Mrs. A. SIMMONS give the highest cash price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. Big Wardrobe, 442, Castlereagh-street, near Campbell-street, only. N.B.—Letters punctually attended to.

WANTED to buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off CLOTHING, the highest price given. Also, for SALE, cheap, new, and second-hand Clothing of every description; a large stock to select from, and weekly payments taken, at J. MURPHY'S, corner of Kent and Liverpool streets, opposite George-street. N.B.—Letters attended to.

Professions, Trades, &c.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER required by the week. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Lad, as APPRENTICE to tobacconist business wanted. 619, George-st., Haymarket.

BOOT TRADE.—Enamelled KANGAROO, cheapest and best. WATSON, Alexandria.

A GENTLEMAN, having Capital at his disposal, wishes to enter some established BUSINESS. Address, P, 126, Elizabeth-street.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up till 8th April, 1879, for the Appointment of DOCTOR to the Great Cobar Copper Mine. The amount at present contributed by the men is at the rate of £600 per annum. (The doctor to find all medicines he prescribes.) This amount is likely to increase. The population of the district is 1000, and the doctor will have the right of private practice.
Applications to forward testimonials, &c., to the undersigned.
Captain James Dunstan, manager.
Great Cobar Copper Mine, Cobar, 27th February, 1879.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, MAKERS, for women's and children's. Robert J. Griffiths, 4, Parramatta-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Three wanted, for small goods. F. Williams and Co., 294, George-street.

BRICKLAYERS wanted, immediately. Apply John Young, Exhibition Grounds.

BRICKLAYERS wanted. E. W. Jenkin, Bushman's Club Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

BRICKLAYERS, two first-class wanted, North Annandale. W. H. Sadler.

CARPENTER wanted. Apply to Benjamin James, Brisbane-street.

CIRCULAR SAWYER, Vertical Sawyer, Tailer-out, and Labourer wanted. City Saw Mills, Druitt-street.

CAPITAL required, £1000, legitimate business; highly remunerative. R. A., HERALD Office.

CITY OF DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND
GAS SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF GAS ENGINEER.
The City Council of Dunedin require the services of a competent GAS ENGINEER to take the management of the Dunedin Gasworks.
Salary at the rate of £400 (four hundred pounds) per annum, with dwelling-house, fuel, and gas.
Applications for the appointment, accompanied with testimonials, may be lodged at the Town Clerk's Office, Dunedin, on or before TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1879, at 2 p.m.
J. M. MASSEY, Town Clerk.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a BOY. M. Downey, 265, George-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Good BODY HANDS required. Leader and Stark, King-street.

DRESSMAKING. — Wanted, an APPRENTICE; apply soon. Mrs. Browne, Registry, 58, Hunter-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Competent Forewoman seeks ENGAGEMENT, good Sydney references. Costume, HERALD.

DRESSMAKING.—Good Body and Skirt HANDS; also, Apprentices, salary to commence. Thompson and Giles.

ENGINE-DRIVER.—Wanted, by a steady man, SITUATION as driver or fireman, or both. E. D., HERALD.

FERN BAY.—Wanted, a CATERER, to provide luncheon, &c., every holiday (sole right). Apply by letter Thos. Magney, 155, William-street.

FERN BAY.—Wanted, a Brass BAND of Ten Performers, permanent engagement every holiday. Apply by letter, Thos. Magney, 155, William-street.

GOOD Mantle HANDS required; also, Apprentices. Thompson and Giles.

IMMEDIATELY required, an APPRENTICE, to dressmaking. Apply Madame Bouis, 150, Victoria-street.

JOINER wanted, good hand. J. H. Hudder, Steam Joinery Work, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.

MINING ENGINEER, with certificate of competency from English Government, and nearly five years in last situation. Apply H. B. A., HERALD Office.

PUPIL TEACHER required in ladies' school; accomplishments in return. C. C., Post-office, Oxford-street.

PARTNER.—£100 BUSINESS, returning 260 per cent. Apply P., Storekeeping Co., 79, King-street.

PARTNER wanted, with £100; splendid spec.; profits 200 per cent. R. R. Campion, City Bank Hotel, 162, Pitt-st.

PARTNER, £100; business returning £260 per cent. Apply P. S. Co., 79, King-street.

RESPECTABLE Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Waddell, 757, George-street South.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, good Skirt and Body HANDS. Mrs. Lahiff, Renwick's, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class TROUSERS MAKERS. Peapes and Shaw, George-street.

THERE are VACANCIES in our Woollen Department for two well-educated Youths. Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, IMPROVERS. Apply No. 1, Burton-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a MAN, to make Elastic sides. 129, Lower George-street, G. Moore.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Steady and immediate EMPLOYMENT for a good man. 241, George-street North.

TO Tailoresses.—Wanted, a trousers MACHINIST, for Singer's, 32, Essex-street, near St. Patrick's Church.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. J. Moore, 115, King-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, good general WORKMAN; constant. Apply 545, Elizabeth-street South.

TO PARENTS.—Vacancies in our millinery show rooms for two young ladies as APPRENTICES. Leader and Stark, King-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT, for the country. Apply W. Tayler and Co., wholesale druggists and drysalters, 219, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a steady young Man, as Drapers' ASSISTANT; must thoroughly understand the general drapery business; one who has been accustomed to a country store preferred. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, &c., to L. H., care of Messrs C. Newton, Brother, and Co., Pitt-street.

VACANCY for two respectable APPRENTICES. J. Cale, 287, Sussex-street, tinplate works.

WANTED, young LADY, for junior class in private school. Address Teacher, Post-office, Oxford-street.

WANTED, stylish DRESSMAKER; liberal salary. Apply, after 10, Ross, Morgan, Robinson, and Co., Pitt-st.

WANTED, ACCOUNTS to collect, by a collector, who keeps a horse. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, first-class Lady PIANIST, to travel. 213, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a LADY, to take charge of the Dressmaking Department; competent. Cameron's, King-st.

WANTED, two good CARPENTERS. James Bowers, Yurong-street, near William-street.

WANTED, good CARPENTERS. Richards, Walker-street, near Albert Ground, Redfern.

WANTED, a BUTCHER. Apply corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets.

WANTED, first-class PACKERS. Apply Hardy, Brothers, Oxford-street.

WANTED, French POLISHER and Coachpainter's LABOURER. Thos. Wearne, Cowper-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a CARPENTER for alterations—a competent hand. J. Murphy, Kent and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a SMITH, for tyreing and jobbing. S. Glasson, Harris-street, near railway.

WANTED, a PLUMBER, to fix guttering. Apply early, 410, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an agreeable respectable PERSON, to assist in dressmaking; private family, country; fares paid. Apply 48, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, first-class MACHINISTS, to take crimean work home. Apply Mrs. Neely, Catherine-street, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, daily or otherwise; must be a first-class pianist; if competent to teach languages preferred; good salary. Box 137, General Post Office.

WANTED, RESIDENT MASTER.—Wanted, by 1st April next, in a suburban Collegiate School, RESIDENT MASTER, qualified to take classical work in upper divisions. Apply by letter, mentioning age and last engagement, addressed X., Mr. Robertson's Book Warehouse, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

Situations Wanted.

AT 98, MARKET-ST.—Aged Man, groom, garden, milk, 12s; Grooms, Gardeners, Cooks, Waiters, &c.; refs.

A YOUNG Lady seeks SITUATION as Barmaid in first-class hotel. Minnie HERALD Office.

A GOOD Cook and Laundress disengaged. 40, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

A LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as useful Companion to a mother or invalid lady, Southern or Western districts preferred. Address C. S., care of C. E. Jeanneret, Esq., Wybalena, Hunter's Hill.

BY indoor Man SERVANT, 45; 10 years' reference; low wages. Comfort, HERALD Office.

BY respectable young Person, Wetnurse or Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Killick, 311, Castlereagh-street.

BY C. LAUNDRESS and HOUSEMAID for one house, good references. P. Registry, 284, Castlereagh-street.

BY a young Widow, with or without the proprietor, MANAGEMENT of Hotel, country. G., 98, Market-street.

BRICKYARD Manager, highest testimonials of competency for five years. H. H. Y., HERALD.

ENGINEER, understands his business, all branches, testimonial for five years. H. E. F., HERALD.

EXPERIENCED Nursemaid disengaged. Address E. D., Post-office, Redfern.

MIDDLE-AGED Lady requires SITUATION, family of young children, or Housekeeper. 24, Park-street.

REQUIRED, by a Lady with many years' experience in teaching, an ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess. English, French, Drawing, and Music. F. L. Z., HERALD Office.

TO MASTER BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, aged 20, a SITUATION to assist in bakehouse or deliver, good reference. Apply F.L., 2, Ebenezer-place, Glebe.

TO CONTRACTORS and Others. — Wanted, EMPLOYMENT, by middle-aged man, 46; can keep books, trace, and mount plans, take out quantities, and used to railway work generally; good refs. Experience, G. P. O., Sydney.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS.—Wanted to apprentice a boy to the plumbing, has been ten months' at the trade. Apply to G. B., care Mr. W. Johnston, grocer, Ocean-street, Woollahra. Open for one week.

TO SOLICITORS, &c.—A Widow Lady, reduced by a lawsuit, and with a blind daughter, would be thankful for EMPLOYMENT in Writing or Copying, in which a bold hand would be of service, or would take charge of offices; references. Hope, 95, William-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, SITUATION as Groom, coachman, milk, &c. Address T. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, Situation as Wet Nurse, milk six weeks old. 87, Prince-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow a PLACE as Cook and Laundress with good references. Open for a week. G. H., Woollahra Post-office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Manager or Assistant, in a general store; twenty years' colonial experience, country preferred. Address H.M., 20, Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a young man from England, per ship Blair Athole, SITUATION as Messenger, Light Porter, or any place of trust. G. F. W., 150 Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by the Matron of the ship Blair Athole, a SITUATION home to England as attendant to a lady or family. Address Depot, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a practical Gardener; highest references; single man; town or country. T. W. W., General Post Office, Sydney.

WAITING, good General, Monday, for Paddington or Waverley; and Housemaid, Saturday. Registry, 58, Hunter-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

Servants Wanted.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted; small family; no washing. Miss Arnold, Neutral Bay, North Shore.

A GIRL, to make herself useful and assist in bar. Double Bay Royal Hotel.

ALL classes of SERVANTS always wanted. Mrs. Toovey, Old South Head Road, op. St. John's, Upper Pad.

A SMART BOY wanted, at Hill's, 794, George-street.

A THOROUGHLY respectable person, as NURSE, for Newtown; Protestant. Apply 139, Pitt-street.

A USEFUL LAD wanted, about 15, able to do kitchen work. J. L. Hordern, 259, Pitt-street.

A USEFUL GIRL wanted, to mind children. 619, George-street, Haymarket.

A YOUNG Lady required to assist in light household duties and needlework, comfortable home, moderate salary. Apply for address to Mrs. Ford, draper, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

HOUSEMAIDS wanted; also, Gen. SERVANTS, and young GIRLS. Mrs. Stephenson's, 6, Bridge-street.

MARRIED COUPLES wanted, with colonial references. Protestant Registry, 284, Castlereagh-street.

MRS. BARRATT'S REGISTRY.—Situations waiting all classes of servants, with references. 156, King-street.

PORTER wanted: sober, industrious, and honest. A la Fiore Australienne, 22, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Builders' Arms, Liverpool and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a respectable Lad, as LIGHT PORTER. Leader and Stark, King-street.

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN. Apply at Mr. Butler's chambers, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, first references references required. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, 92, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, quick and clever with her needle. Mrs. M., Post-office, Waverley.

WANTED, a young MAN, to be useful and assist in bar; reference. Globe Hotel, King-street, after 8 a.m.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 319, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply St. Leonards House, near Redfern 'bus stand.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Castlemaine Hotel, Hay-street.

WANTED, for Ashfield, GIRL, to assist in house, comfortable home. Apply Mrs. Noake, 456, George-street.

WANTED, Boy, for OFFICE MESSENGER and generally useful. R. Harnett Jun., 324, George-st.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 17; references. Mrs. A. Anderson, 5, Holdsworth-terrace, Liverpool-st. E.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, 2 children. Mrs. A. Anderson, 5, Holdsworth-terrace, Liverpool-st. East.

WANTED, two Charwomen, for SCRUBBING. Estherville, Elizabeth-st. North, near Bridge-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, one that cook; no washing. Mrs. Stedman, 436, George-street.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID. Sandringham House, 140, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to assist in housework. Mrs. Coleman, 64, Sussex-street.

WANTED, young Man, as BARMAN. Between 10 and 11, Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, two respectable BOYS, to assist, office. J. Murphy, pawnbroker, Kent and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, WAITER, and KITCHENMAN. International Exhibition Dining Rooms, Domain.

WANTED, a smart BOY. 417, Pitt-street, off Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Mrs. Cohen, 11, Merriman-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a second COOK. Victoria Cafe, 307, George-street.

WANTED, a good little BOY. Apply, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at St. Mary's Cathedral. P. J. Mahony.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to iron one day a week. 150, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, little GIRL, to mind a baby, and be useful. Clippers' Arms Hotel, Bourke-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, 15; light housework; references. Apply between 10 and 12, 81, Wexford-street.

WANTED, young Man, for indoor work; also, Boy, Married Couple; Boy, for milk cart. 98, Market-street.

WANTED, working HOUSEKEEPER, to a tradesman. No objection to one child. Home Reg., 98, Market-st.

WANTED, two respectable YOUTHS, about 16. Barrett and Co., Buckingham-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, 17, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Hutton, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, a Mid-day WAITER. Mechanics' Restaurant, 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Café Wien, King-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to collect orders and deliver meat. James Goold, butcher, Petersham.

WANTED, a strong, respectable youth, as PORTER. Vaughan and Marsden, 760, George-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, for housework. Apply hotel next Queen's Theatre.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply Square and Compass Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as SERVANT. H. Toose, Burwood Road, near station.

WANTED, a competent General Servant, with references. 14, Regent-st., Paddington. Family, 2; wages, 10s.

WANTED, two first-class SHIRT-IRONERS. Apply at once, Mrs Newell, 76, Phillip-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. T. York, Botany Road. Apply till Monday.

WILLING General SERVANT, few miles from town. Particulars, 48, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to butchering, to deliver meat. W. Conlon, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, competent NURSE; good wages. Mrs. Goldring, Girvan, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a COOK, sober and steady. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework, small family. Mrs. Aulbury, 46, Marshall-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, good General SERVANT; wages no object. California Inn, 18, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. H. M'Namara, Crown Road, Ultimo, opposite Bristol Arms.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply at R. Kelso, grocer, Stanmore Road.

WANTED, an experienced Vegetable COOK. Apply 9 to 11 o'clock, House Steward, Union Club.

WANTED, an experienced BARMAID. Lloyd's Theatre Royal Hotel, Castlereagh-street. Apply after 10.

WANTED, a useful young MAN. Henry Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to assist in housework. 10, Bligh-street.

WANTED, COOK and Laundress; good references required. Apply 235, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, young GIRL, housework, light duties; sleep at home. 31, Margaret-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13, to make herself useful. Apply, after 10, 247, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply with refs., Mrs. A. Forsyth, Manila House, Bourke-st., S. H.

WANTED, to engage a young person, as NEEDLEWOMAN, and to assist with the housework. Apply to Mrs G. Hill, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, for the country, a Man, as Farm LABOURER, must be able to milk. T. W. Craven, 134, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL (Protestant), to mind children, and assist in light domestic work. No. 1, Mount View-terrace, Dowling-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; good wages to a competent person. Mrs. Leggo, corner of Regent and Stewart streets, off Moore Park Road.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, four in family, another servant kept; applicant's 'bus fare paid; references. Mrs. Jaques, Fisher-street, Petersham.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as General Servant, and to assist in bar when required; no one need apply who cannot give satisfactory references. Mrs. Shine, Hibernia Hotel, Mary and Albion streets.

WANTED, twelve good General Servants, House and Parlour Maids, Cooks and Laundresses, useful Girls; light places and good wages; town, country, Newcastle, suburbs. Registry, 58, Hunter-street.

WANTED, an Assistant PORTER, for the Mechanics' School of Arts; a seaman would be preferred; certificate of character will be required. Applications will be received up to noon, on Monday next. For further information apply to John Rogers, secretary.

WANTED, MEN, FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES PERMANENT ARTILLERY, BETWEEN 18 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE, 5 FEET 7 INCHES AND UPWARDS IN HEIGHT. APPLY ORDERLY ROOM, VICTORIA BARRACKS, DAILY, FROM 9 TO 10 A.M. GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED.
By Order.
H. D. MACKENZIE,
Captain and Acting Adjutant, N. S. W. A.
Artillery Brigade Office, 13th December, 1878.

LAST MONTH for BONUS and DOUBLE BONUS Tickets—March, 1879. Royal Furnishing Arcade. W. B. C.

Apartments, Board, and Residence.

A FRONT ROOM, furnished, suit two friends, with board. 446, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET; side entrance; balcony; use of kitchen. 274, Kent-street.

A HOME for a lady engaged during the day, Milson's Point. Apply to Mrs. Slatter, draper.

ALFRED G. KING, Cottage of Content Hotel, 220, Liverpool-st., Oxford-st., Sydney. Good accommodation.

APARTMENTS to LET, in Frampton House, 5, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for two young men, at 142, Castlereagh-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Cheers, 211, Macquarie-street North, opposite Domain gates.

APARTMENTS vacant for two or three gentlemen, at 110, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. Frankfort House, 54, Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, would suit two gentlemen friends; also one single. 9, Bligh-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, Gordon House. 138, Castlereagh-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. Loma House, 3, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Tanner's, Wotonga House, King-street East, opposite St. James's Church.

APARTMENTS and balcony Suite vacant. St. Lawrence House, Carlton-terrace, York-street, Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS vacant. 160, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

AT Merlin House, 179, Premier-terrace, William-street, there are now Vacancies.

APARTMENTS to LET. 248, Elizabeth-street South, one door from Goulburn-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, for gentleman. 33, Little Macquarie-street, near Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for 2 or 3 respectable young men; bath; moderate. 25, Clarence-st., Church-hill.

AT STRATHSPEY HOUSE, 213½, Macquarie-st. North, Apartments vacant. Mrs. Page.

BOARD, &c.—Pleasant front BEDROOM, bath; terms £1. 11, Charlotte-place, next St. Patrick's.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, bath, gas; terms moderate. 2, St. George's-terrace, Pitt-street, near Christ Church.

BOARD and LODGINGS required, by a married couple, at Ashfield. Address Mrs. Moore, 115, King-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen. 130, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE by young married couple, large airy room as Bed and Sitting Room; Wynyard-square or Church-hill preferred. Address G., HERALD Office. Terms moderate; permanency.

COMFORTABLE HOME in private family for Lady and Gentleman. Cards. Kelly, baker, Newtown Road.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for tradesmen and others. 60, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in private family, for a gentleman, or lady and gentleman. 257, Albion-street, S. H.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, LITHGOW.
Western extremity of the Celebrated Zigzag.
First-class accommodation for families, tourists and commercial gentlemen.
Baths. Sample rooms. First-class stabling.
Horses and vehicles for hire.
Only the best brands of liquors kept.
D HOWELLS, Proprietor.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS for single men or married couple. No. 9, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South.

FOREST LODGE.—Front balcony ROOM, no other lodgers. Apply Maddox, George-street.

FRONT ROOM to LET, furnished or unfurnished. Queen-street, Woollahra, next Oddfellows' Hall.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, suit 2 lady or gentlemen friends; bath. 30, Merriman-st., Miller's Point.

FOUR large ROOMS to LET. 192, William and Dowling streets, or Pierce, William-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with use of the whole house, sewing machine; respectable couple liberally dealt with. Apply, 9 to 12, No. 1, Comber-street, Paddington; Kidman's-terrace.

HUON HOUSE, 98, Elizabeth-street, 3 minutes, P. O.—Vacancies for 2 gentlemen, balcony, bath, piano. 21s.

HOUSE to LET, Crown-street, near Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply Hickey's, 586, George-street.

LODGINGS for a single man. 509, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

MECHANIC requires a home in a private family; Redfern preferred. J. R., Parramatta-street.

MANLY.—A Lady, having a larger house than she requires, can let several ROOMS, with or without board. Apply Mr. Jenkins, Post Office Stores.

NATTAI.—To LET, three ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Apply J. Y. Z., Post-office, Mittagong.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS vacant, for Ladies or Gentlemen, at Keira, Piper-street, Woollahra.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE for single gentleman, where no other boarders are taken, no children, bath. 26, Upper Fort-street, opposite Observatory.

ROOM for one man, with board, £1; Lodgings for two, 6s each. 100, Elizabeth-street North.

ROOMS to LET, with every convenience, for sober couple. 8, Abercrombie-street, near Parramatta-street.

SUPERIOR Board and Residence for gentlemen; drawingroom, bath. 169, William-street.

SELECT RESIDENCE, in private family, for gentlemen. 1, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

TWO unfurnished ROOMS to LET, and bath. 406, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

TWO ROOMS to LET; suit married couple without children. 218, Market and Castlereagh streets.

TO LET, a nicely furnished BEDROOM. 266, Crown-street, off Oxford-street.

TO LET, unfurnished balcony ROOM. 7, Darwin-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, BEDROOM, with use of kitchen. 85, Regent-street, opposite the Mortuary.

TO LET, front balcony ROOM, suitable two gentlemen; bath, &c. Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, furnished BEDROOM, would suit single person. 380, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, furnished BEDROOM, for one single gentleman, at 21, Hunter-street, five doors from Pitt-street.

TWO small furnished BEDROOMS to LET, private family. 23, Botany-street, near Oxford-st.

UNFURNISHED ROOM or Rooms: suit two gentlemen friends or widower. Apply Pierce, William-street.

VACANCY for young gentleman; student preferred. Manheim Villa, opposite Rifle Butts, Moore Park Road.

VACANCY for Boarders, bath and gas. F. Matthews, 18, O'Connell-street.

VACANCY for a married couple, or two single gentlemen. Mrs. Mitchell's, 241, Elizabeth-street.

VACANCIES for two young men. 49, Crown-street, near the Domain and William-street.

A YOUNG Man, with his mother, wants unfurnished ROOM, near Wynyard-square. George, HERALD Office.

GENTLEMAN, under Government, requires plainest partial BOARD and Single ROOM in a small, quiet, gentleman's family, having piano, bath, &c.; should state low terms, to 30, HERALD Office.

HOUSE wanted, 6 rooms, or 5 and kitchen; yard; permanent. 34, Park-street.

RESIDENCE and GROUNDS wanted, east of Sydney. W. DOUGLASS, 41, Market-street.

REQUIRED, by a Lady, 2 or 3 Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS in a private family, in a large house, about Darlinghurst, with partial BOARD. X. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, permanent BOARD and Lodging for a single gentleman, private family; terms mod. Z. L., P. O.

WANTED, small COTTAGE, near water preferred—Balmain or North Shore. W. E. L., 17, Church-hill.

WANTED, furnished Apartments, with use of kitchen, by respectable married couple. Terms, please. A. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a lady, residing close to the Parramatta railway station, three or four gentlemen as BOARDERS; references required; terms moderate. Apply Record Room, General Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, to Rent a small comfortable COTTAGE, with a few acres of good land attached, suitable for poultry, and the growth of fruit, vegetables, &c., within reasonable distance of Sydney. O. P. Q., HERALD.

VICTORIA THEATRE. PINK DOMINOES! PINK DOMINOES!!

Houses and Land for Sale.

ATTENTION is invited to the SALE BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, on the PREMISES, at SYDENHAM COTTAGE, SYDENHAM ROAD, MARRICKVILLE.
1. OF THE PROPERTY, consisting of the COTTAGE, ORCHARD, and GROUNDS, by BATT and RODD.
2. OF THE WHOLE of the complete HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, by H. PALMER.
FULL INFORMATION, CATALOGUES, and CARDS to VIEW on application at our offices.
BATT and RODD,
132, Pitt-street.
N.B.—SALE DAY, THIS DAY, Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 a.m.
An omnibus will start.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, an Allotment of LAND, 50 x 117, five minutes' walk from Station. Also, a quantity of RUBBLE STONE, £55 lot. Apply to T. A. REX, Coleridge-street, Leichhardt-street.

COTTAGES, Houses, and Allotments for private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

CHOICE SUBURBAN COTTAGE, close to the PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION for SALE, containing dining and drawing rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, &c., &c.; back and front garden. Apply
MILLS and PILE, 154, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE, No. 1, Gas-lane, Kent-street. Mrs. SIMMONS, Lingard-terrace, Bourke-st., S. H.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENTS, at Croydon, Ashfield, each 66 x 330 feet; £1 per foot; title, Torrens'. Also, ALLOTMENTS, Glebe Point, freehold, cheap. WALTER COOK, Temple-court, King-street.

FOR SALE, a corner SHOP and two HOUSES, substantial brick and stone buildings, now let at £5 10s per week, price £1400. Grocer's stock and furniture in three houses can be included, price £2000. GERARD PHILLIPS, 335, George-street.

GLEBE POINT.—For SALE, HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom; title, Torrens'; good situation; very easy terms; balance can remain in building society; price, £675. For full information apply
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

HOUSE PROPERTIES for SALE, from £100 to £6500, on very easy terms. J. PRINGLE, 164, Pitt-street.

HOUSE and Land for SALE, in Queen-street, Glebe. Apply EDWIN TUCKER, 31, Kensington-street.

MANLY COVE.—For prompt SALE, in the highly improving suburb of Manly Beach, freehold Property, consisting of 24 acres of good LAND, well elevated, and commanding a lovely site for a family residence, having a large frontage to main road; price, £4 5s (four pounds five shillings) per acre. Title, Crown grant. Terms, cash, in consequence of the owner leaving the colony. Particulars will be furnished by applying to
FRANCIS FAHEY, Land Agent, King-street.

ORCHARD and HOMESTEAD, all in good order, for SALE; terms. W. DOUGLASS, 41, Market-street.

PITT and Douglas streets, Redfern.—LAND, 30s per foot deposit, balance in two years. Burditt, 335, George-st.

PETERSHAM.—For SALE, splendid BUSINESS SITE, opposite Bald-faced Stag Hotel, a bargain.
JNO. BRIDGE.

SURRY HILLS.—For SALE, TERRACE of 5 good HOUSES, each containing 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, &c.; title, freehold; rentals on the block, £416 per annum; terms can be arranged; splendid investment; returning over 10 per cent. For full particulars apply
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS with a small capital.—A Brick-yard, Sheds, Tools, and Cottages. J. LONG, 57, Regent-street.

To Let.

A LARGE SHOP in Pitt-street, to LET; low rent. Apply 262 and 264, Pitt-street.

A NEWLY built HOUSE to LET. No. 309, Liverpool-street, near Palmer-street.

A FURNISHED family RESIDENCE, at North Shore, near ferry; immediate possession. E. Ramsay.

BALMAIN, near Ferry.—Accommodation for lady and gentleman or 2 gentlemen friends. A. B., Post-office, Balmain.

BALMAIN.—To LET, STAINLAND HOUSE, detached, 5 large rooms, kitchen, hall, store, and bath rooms; balcony, verandah, laundry, pantry, &c.; good water. Also, two HOUSES, near completion, 5 rooms, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, balcony, verandah, hall; good water. Apply Stainland House, Waterview-street, near Post-office.

COTTAGE to LET, Artlett-street, near Rushcutter's Bay toll-bar, 8s 6d. Apply Mr. Whelan.

CABMEN and Others.—To LET, HOUSE, 2-stall Stable, and Coachhouse. 7, Carlton-st., off Parramatta-st.

COOGEE BAY.—To LET, a pretty detached VILLA, 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, coachhouse, stable, and outoffices; garden, facing the ocean, 'bus to and from Sydney every hour. Apply W. E. Rust, Baden Baden Hotel, Coogee Bay.

DETACHED VILLA to LET, at Manly, furnished; splendid situation. E. Ramsay, house agent.

ERSKINE-STREET.—PREMISES to LET or lease, consisting of workshop space, offices, and store. No. 21.

FRONT Part of WORKSHOP to LET, Abercrombie-street, suitable for shop; near Holtermann's Hotel.

FURNISHED COTTAGES to LET or Sell, beautiful position, waterside. Apply Woods's store, Double Bay.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Woollahra; rent £1 per week. Apply Glen-Colin Cottage, John-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, Victoria-street, five rooms. F. Petersen, furniture rooms, 214, Pitt-street.

LAWRENNY-TERRACE.—To LET, three new 4-storied HOUSES, corner of Cleveland and Elizabeth streets; fitted up with gas, water, bathrooms, housemaids' pantries, and all necessary conveniences for gentlemen's residences. Rent, £150. Mrs. Watkins, 130, Castlereagh-street, Prince Alfred Park.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES AND COTTAGES TO LET—

GLEBE POINT.	House, 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, &c., gas and water laid on. WELL FURNISHED. Good situation; 'bus passing the door. For a term of two months.
PETERSHAM, Norwood Hill.	Cottage, well furnished, 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, verandah, &c.; stables, coachhouse; rent, £3 3s per week.
FOREST LODGE.	Cottage, 9 good rooms and usual outoffices, all in good order; garden and trees; gas and water laid on; stables and coachhouse. This cottage is really well furnished. Rent, £4 4s per week.
DOUBLE BAY (the very best part).	A splendid detached furnished Villa, containing 9 good rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, bathroom, washhouse, billiard-room, &c.; large paddock, garden, and lawn, stables, coachhouse.
WAVERLEY.	Cottage, 6 rooms, bathroom, pantry, stables, large paddocks, garden; magnificent view of the ocean; beautifully furnished. A rare chance for anybody requiring change of air.

BATT and RODD,
Auctioneers, &c.,
132, Pitt-street.
P.S.—We have several nice HOUSES and COTTAGES to LET, unfurnished.

MANLY HOUSE AGENCY.—To LET, immediate possession, comfortable Cottage, furnished, 5 rooms, &c.

SHOP and PREMISES, central, George-street, to LET. Apply X., 273, George-street.

SHOP and HOUSE to LET, Pitt-street, south of Liverpool-street. 276, Pitt-street.

SHOP and HOUSE to LET, 9, George-street West, near railway; suit clothier, grocer, or any other business.

SHOP to LET, FIXTURES for SALE; cheap. Apply 50, Oxford-street.

SHOP to LET, in Pitt-street; also OFFICE, ground floor, furnished, 20s. JAMES PRINGLE, 164, Pitt-street.

STANMORE.—To LET, for one or two months, nicely Furnished COTTAGE, 7 rooms, garden, paddock, and use of cow; or would exchange for cottage in the country. B. B., HERALD Office.

TO LET, the Dwelling HOUSE, in the occupation of Swain and Co., City Buildings, 742, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Cumberland-street North, 5 rooms, &c. F. Smith, 18, Queen's-place.

TO LET, No. 14, Bettington-street, Miller's Point, 5 rooms and kitchen. J. Paris, Palisade Hotel.

TO LET, No. 44, Merriman-street, hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, and bath, gas, &c. J. Paris.

TO LET, COTTAGES, clean and comfortable, 8s. J. W. Smart, Surry House, Moore Park.

TO LET, a BOARDING-HOUSE, furniture taken at valuation. Apply 15, Mary-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Balmain, No. 6, Harbour View-terrace, Peacock's Point, 5 rooms and kitchen.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP with fixtures, &c. Moore Park Hotel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a good SHOP and Rooms. Apply 34, Regent-street off George-street South.

TO LET, a SHOP and 4-stalled stable and yard. Apply Mrs. Wain, 25, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, large SHOP and good DWELLING; lease. 93, Oxford-street; first-class stand.

TO LET, Grocer's SHOP, fitted, 6-roomed HOUSES, hall. Mrs. Shine, Hibernia Hotel, Albion-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Carlingford-terrace, gas, water, and every convenience. Apply 56, Hunter-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Woollahra, opposite Moore Park, 8 rooms, kitchen, outhouses, stables. C. Kidman, Oxford-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, of six rooms, kitchen, &c., Black's buildings, Shepherd-street, Darlington; rent, 16s. Apply to Mr. Russell, C. Newton, Brother, and Co., Pitt-street.

TO LET, 12-roomed HOUSE, with SHOP, situated Liverpool-street, near Castlereagh-street. Apply Wangenheim's Hotel.

TO BANKS and Others.—To LET, best position in Woollahra, next Mr. E. Arnold's, Queen-street, SHOP and Dwelling. Apply J. Moore, Denison-street.

TO LET, Taverner's Hill, Petersham, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kitchen, stable, shed fowl-house, 1½ acre ground; 'buses pass the door. Address C. D., 63, Kent-street North.

TO LET, in Australia-street, HILLMOUNT COTTAGE, 5 rooms; a good supply of water. T. Tuft, grocer, Newtown.

TO LET or sell, at Leichhardt, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, and washhouse; 2 acres land; water frontage to Iron Cove. Apply John Keep, Barrack-street, or Broughton, Leichhardt.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Balmain, 5 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; coach-house, stables, bathroom, garden; plenty of water; near ferry. Rent, 20s. Apply W. Foy, 378, George-street.

TO LET, large commodious RESIDENCE, all modern improvements, adjacent to Government offices and Domain, for three or five years. Apply Estherville, Elizabeth-street North, near Bridge-street, opposite Australian Club. On view daily.

TO LET, FROIDEVILLE, Petersham, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Piddington, containing hall, drawing-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, storeroom, washhouse, stables, garden, and drying grounds, &c.; rent, £8 per month. E. Porter, chemist, Newtown.

TO LET, Bishop-street, St. Peters, Cook's River Road, opposite Barwon Park, near the church and school, a COTTAGE of four lofty rooms, hall, and kitchen, front flower garden, and paddock, with plenty of water. Rent, 18s per week. 'Buses running every ten minutes, fare threepence. The key on premises. Mrs. Townsend.

A LARGE STORE to LET, 15 x 30, at rear 511, George-street.

OFFICE, 4, Change-alley, immediate entry. D. and W. Robertson, 5 and 6, Custom-house Buildings.

TO LET, 14 acres, VINEYARD, Orchard, Cottage, £60 per annum. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.
This rate is *for payment in advance*.
N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be £2 16s per annum.
. All advertisements under six lines will be charged to the advertisers' account if booked.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Orders or Postage Stamps.
ADVERTISEMENTS are classified, as far as possible, for convenience of readers, but no guarantee is given that they shall appear under special headings.
While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion through accident or from other causes; and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of omitting advertisements that they may deem objectionable, even although such advertisements may have been received and paid for in the usual course of business.
For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to the "HERALD" Office; but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
. The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 8d. to be had of all News Agents.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, March 14, 1879.